FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Soviet Union
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Bogachev Reiterates Soviet 'Peace Code' Proposals AA 1
'Absence of Progress' at Disarmament Conference [Natalin in NEW TIMES No 39] AA 1
NATO's Military Strategy for Europe Criticized [Simonyan in NEW TIMES No 39] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bloc Delegations Present Awards to Grishin [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA] BB 1
Army Ideological Workers Confer in Berlin [Seledkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Sep] BB 1
CEMA Chemical Trade Conference Opens in Yerevan BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN General Assembly Session Continues Debate CC 1
  PRAVDA Views Debate [Prozhogin, Tolkunov, 3 Oct] CC 1
  Soviet Initiatives Lauded [Lebedeva] CC 4
  Delegates Praise Proposals CC 5
Environmental Dangers of Nuclear War Noted CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan-Gromyko Talks, U.S. Stance Discussed [Zubkov] A 1
No 'Positive Changes' in U.S. Policy After Talks [Grigoryev] A 1
U.S. Senator's Resolution Reaffirms ABM Treaty A 2
U.S. Space Weapons Program, Policy Criticized [Druzhinin] A 2
U.S. Concluding Test on Pershing II Cited A 3
U.S. Missile Policy, 'Invulnerable' Base Decried A 3
Group Says U.S. Military Buildup Weakens Economy [Turkatenko] A 4
IZVESTIYA Reports Billy Graham's USSR Tour [25 Sep] A 4

CHINA

Commentary Recalls Sino-Soviet 'Mutual Support' [Mulatov] B 1
Cultural Delegation Comments on PRC Visit B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Reports Completion of Aid Transfer to South [IZVESTIYA 3 Oct] C 1
Japanese-Soviet Friendship Month Opens in Tokyo [Vdovin in PRAVDA 2 Oct] C 1
MPR's Batmonh Receives Nuriyev in Ulaanbaatar C 1

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Military Relationship With Pakistan Scored [Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct] D 1
Pakistani Threat of Nuclear Arms Described D 2
Pakistani Provocations on Indian Border Reported D 3
Transfer of Afghan Bandits to PRC Noted D 3
Ex-Rebel Describes Pakistan Insurgent Camps [Studenikin in PRAVDA 30 Sep] D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Bovin Lambastes U.S. Pressure on New Zealand [IZVESTIYA 1 Oct] E 1
Laos' Phoun Sipaseut Makes Moscow Stopover [PRAVDA 29 Sep] E 2
SRV Leaders Thank USSR for Anniversary Greetings [PRAVDA 30 Sep] E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR's Honecker Speaks on U.S., FRG Policies F 1
Jaruzelski Stresses Importance of CEMA, USSR Ties [PRAVDA 29 Sep] F 1
IZVESTIYA Reports on Soviet-Polish Aircraft Pact [28 Sep] F 2
Poland-USSR Cooperation Commission Meets in Moscow [Warsaw] F 2
    Cooperation Discussed [Warsaw] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Austrian Trade Minister Meets USSR Officials G 1
    Talks With Patolichev G 1
    Tikhonov Reception G 1
    Baybakov Meeting G 1
    Talks Assessed G 2
AWACS Aircraft To Be Deployed in Greece G 2
Finnish Official Hits U.S. 'Advice' on USSR Ties [PRAVDA 2 Oct] G 3
Trade Official Meets Turkish Minister of State G 3
Spain's Gonzalez To Accept NATO Referendum Result G 3
USSR Government Greets New Luxembourg Premier [IZVESTIYA 28 Sep] G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iraqi President Receives Ryabov in Baghdad H 1
Content of Chernenko, Al-Hasani Talks Summarized H 1
[Sobolev]
Supreme Soviet, King Fahd Exchange Greetings H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Carries Greetings to Mozambique Leader J 1
[26 Sep]
Habre Regime Said Planning To Capture N. Chad J 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Deteriorating Grenada Situation Appraised K 1
[PRAVDA 25 Sep]
U.S. Fails To Sway EEC Over C. America Policy K 2
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]
PCC's Machado Reviews Cuban-Soviet Ties K 3
[PRAVDA 19 Sep]
Ponomarev Meets With Cuban Ambassador in Moscow K 6
[Havana]
Uruguay CP Boosts Efforts for Coming Elections K 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ukrainian CP Central Committee Holds Plenum R 1
[Gusev, Odinets, Tikhomirov in PRAVDA 22 Sep]
Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report R 3
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 22 Sep]
Shcherbitskiy Concluding Speech R 18
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Sep]
Shcherbitskiy Chairs Scientific-Technical Council R 21
Briefs: Propagandist Dictionary R 21

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Panel Discusses Agricultural Supply Problems T 1
[Grachev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 23 Sep]
Delivery of Agricultural Machinery Backed Up T 2
USSR CSA Issues Data on Fieldwork Progress T 3
Further CSA Fieldwork Data T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonaut Yeliseyev Lauds SALYUT-7 Colleagues U 1
Cosmonaut Trainer on Harmony of SALYUT-7 Crew U 1
Space Specialist Notes High Equipment Reliability U 2
Briefs: Moldavian Television Reception U 3

BOGACHEV REITERATES SOVIET 'PEACE CODE' PROPOSALS

LD032139 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- The TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The world has changed radically with the commencement of the nuclear era. The attempts to solve problems arising between states by means of force might lead to an unprecedented world catastrophe. The transition of all states to a policy of realism, common sense, and businesslike cooperation in the solution of the tasks facing mankind has never been more ncecessary. The adoption by all nuclear powers of certain norms of behaviour in the international arena that would regulate relations between them could play a tremendous role in lessening the danger of nuclear war. Precisely such norms, known as the "Peace Code", have been formulated by the Soviet Union.

The Peace Code provides that all nuclear powers should:

Regard the prevention of nuclear war as the principal aim of their foreign policy. Prevent situations fraught with the danger of a nuclear conflict and in the event of such a danger hold urgent consultations in order to prevent the nuclear conflagration from flaring up;

Renounce propaganda of nuclear war in any of its variants -- global or limited;

Assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms;

Under no circumstances use nuclear arms against non-nuclear countries with no such arms on their territory. Respect the status of already created and encourage the forming of new nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world;

Prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form, not hand over these arms or control over them to anybody whatsoever, not deploy them on the territory of countries where there are no such weapons; not spread the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including outer space;

Step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, press for a reduction of nuclear arms right up to and including their total liquidation in all their varieties.

The Soviet Union has already undertaken unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear arms and under no circumstances to use nuclear arms against non-nuclear countries which do not have such arms on their territory, a step of unprecedented importance in the entire history of international relations.

The Soviet Union is prepared at any time to reach agreement with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of these norms and on imparting a mandatory nature to them.

A positive solution of the question concerning the norms of behaviour of nuclear powers depends entirely on Washington's readiness to demonstrate in practice, and not just in words, its adherence to the cause of removing the nuclear threat.

'ABSENCE OF PROGRESS' AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PM031403 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 39, Sep 84 pp 7-9

[Timur Natalin article: "Disarmament Conference: Just Marking Time"]

[Text] The annual session of the Disarmament Conference concluded its work in Geneva's Palace of Nations late in August after almost six months.

The atmosphere at the session was more tense than in previous years. For the first time in many years, the conference was not accompanied by any Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms or on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. These talks were wrecked by the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe. And this could not but affect the Disarmament Conference.

On the U.S.S.R.'s initiative, the 38th United Nations General Assembly adopted a declaration condemning nuclear war, and in related resolutions, requested the Disarmament Conference to start immediate talks on the drafting of concrete measures to eliminate the nuclear threat.

There was much interest in the new Soviet proposals to draft concrete norms of international law by which nuclear powers should abide in relations between them. The Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is patent and convincing evidence of its striving to eliminate the nuclear threat, to achieve a limitation, reduction, and, in the end, a total liquidation of the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

Together with a group of socialist countries, the Soviet Union proposed working out a global programme of nuclear disarmament. This programme would provide for a set of effective and mutually complementary steps and above all, for agreement on the freezing of nuclear arms, on the termination of the quantitative buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals (including all types of delivery vehicles for such weapons and warheads for them), on the renunciation of the deployment of new types and kinds of these weapons of mass destruction, a moratorium on all weapon tests, and an end to the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

The radical nature of these measures is evidence of the sincere striving of the socialist states to make a constructive contribution to the work of the conference. The joint declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, which they addressed in May 1984 to all nuclear powers, also urges them to work in this direction. This declaration was unanimously supported by the non-aligned countries taking part in the conference. In reply to this declaration, the Soviet government stated: "The Soviet leadership holds a point of view identical to that of the authors of the declaration: Nuclear war must not be allowed in any form. The Soviet Union's foreign policy and its military doctrine are directed at this."

The absolute majority of delegates to the conference resolutely backed the proposal to include the question of preventing nuclear war on its agenda as a separate item. After putting up long and stubborn resistance, the delegates from the West had to agree. In the present situation this conference decision is a notable political victory for the diplomacy of the socialist, nonaligned, and neutral states. It has created the necessary conditions for the next step -- the setting up of a special body for talks on the drafting of concrete measures to avert nuclear war and secure a turn towards detente and an improvement in international relations.

Although the Western delegations, with the exception of the U.S., were ready to consent to the creation of a special auxiliary body to define the object of the talks, Washington's representatives would not allow their allies to do even this.

The discussion of other priority items on the conference's agenda, including the question of creating a special body to work out concrete measures for nuclear disarmament, followed roughly the same pattern. Here, too, the United States and other NATO countries were in opposition.

Another urgent question -- the ending of nuclear weapon tests -- also became the subject of bitter political wrangling. Tests are part of the development and improvement of nuclear arms.

That is why the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries attach such importance to completing a draft of the treaty on the general and complete prohibition of tests, and to the introduction by all nuclear states of a moratorium on all such tests pending the conclusion of such an agreement. There are two drafts of a relative treaty, submitted by the U.S.S.R. and Sweden; there is the necessary knowledge and experience accumulated over many years of work to solve the problem of banning tests, and this could provide a sound basis for talks. The socialist and non-aligned countries proposed forming a special committee for these talks. For its part, the Soviet delegation is also prepared to use the special committee to discuss a new and important aspect of the problem of monitoring the ending of tests -- the exchange of data on the radioactivity of air masses (along with the creation of appropriate international data centres) on the same lines as is provided for by the exchange of seismic data.

But here, too, the Western delegations prevented the creation of this body for talks. Once again Washington and its allies want to limit themselves to questions of control while consigning to oblivion the essence of the problem -- the prohibition of nuclear tests. Some of the United States' partners -- Japan, Australia, Holland -- showed some interest in discussing the problem of tests, but under Washington's pressure sided with it in this matter as well.

The same lot befell the conference when it tried to commence talks on the question of preventing an arms race in outer space. The Soviet Union has advanced a series of proposals and initiatives aimed at preventing the spread of the arms race to outer space, including draft treaties on prohibiting the deployment in outer space of weapons of any type and on prohibiting the use of force in outer space and from outer space in respect of earth, which were handed over to the conference by decision of the U.N. General Assembly. The latter proposal met with a good response from the participants in the session. It could serve as a basis for drafting the political and legal code for the non-use of force in outer space and from outer space, and also provide reliable material guarantees of the non-use of force.

To make attainment of such an accord easier, back in 1983 the U.S.S.R unilaterally announced a moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons of any type for as long as other countries, including the U.S., refrain from similar actions. But the prohibition of anti-satellite weapons is only part of the question of preventing the militarization of outer space. Continuing to insist on the discussion of the entire complex of problems, the Soviet delegation recalled the U.S.S.R.'s readiness immediately to open official talks with the United States on anti-satellite systems, a readiness that was expressed in Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions put by the American journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith in June of this year.

The socialist and non-aligned states continued to press for the creation of a special committee to conduct talks on the conclusion of an agreement or agreements on preventing the arms race in outer space in all its aspects. But, again, the Western participants in the conference were against.

The very complex and difficult talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons were continued at the session. The Soviet proposal concerning international inspection to verify the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons was viewed positively by many delegates at the conference and was a great stimulus in this work. Quite a number of interesting proposals were also made by other participants. But the U.S. delegation continued to obstruct the drafting of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular by making its unacceptable demand that verification be in the form of an "open invitation."

The discussion of questions connected with the prohibition of radiological weapons, the safe development of nuclear power engineering, and the protection of nuclear installations from attack proceeded somewhat more actively than last year.

But, again, no concrete results could be achieved. The discussion of questions of security guarantees for states not possessing nuclear arms, of the drafting of a comprehensive programme for disarmament, of the prohibition of neutron weapons and new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction was in fact frozen through the fault of the U.S. and its NATO allies.

World opinion is disappointed at the results of the session. The Western delegations have not yet appreciated the gravity of the tasks facing the only multilateral forum for disarmament talks, and are to blame for the absence of progress in Geneva.

NATO'S MILITARY STRATEGY FOR EUROPE CRITICIZED

PM020937 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 39, Sep 84 pp 5-6

[Professor Rair Simonyan article: "The 'Nuclear Threshold' in NATO Strategy"]

[Text] The "nuclear threshold" problem has come to figure prominently in world press comment and in public statements by political and military leaders in connection with the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In modern military terminology, the "nuclear threshold" means the moment when nuclear weapons are brought into play in an armed conflict.

How much importance is attached by the "nuclear threshold" problem by Pentagon and NATO strategists? Why is this problem being linked today with the American nuclear missiles being deployed in a number of European countries?

In the period when the "massive retaliation" strategy was in force (1953-61) the "nuclear threshold" problem just did not exist. Pinning its hopes on its "overwhelming nuclear superiority," Washington planned to deliver nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union from the very outset of an armed conflict, with the U.S. territory expected to remain invulnerable or almost so. The plan of war against the U.S.S.R., code-named Dropshot, was worked out in 1949 precisely along these lines.

But the Soviet Union's economic, scientific, and technological progress deprived Washington of its atomic monopoly. Parity between Soviet and American strategic nuclear potentials set in, and the Pentagon realized that a total nuclear war would now destroy the aggressor himself regardless of distance.

Admitting that such a war would cripple the United States and could result in global devastation, John Collins, the well-known expert in the field of U.S. military strategy, wrote that for the first time in history people were racking their brains for ways to prevent war rather than for ways of waging it. Although generally true, this remark does not apply to the Pentagon people, who are racking their brains not for ways to prevent a nuclear war, but for versions of waging it against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These versions are supposed to secure American imperialism's ends, on the one hand, and to preclude a retaliatory strike against the U.S.A., on the other. As a result, the Pentagon worked out the "flexible response" strategy endorsed by the U.S. military-political leadership in 1961 and adopted by NATO in 1967. It remains the official NATO strategy to this day. proceeding from the assumption that a total nuclear war will play the decisive role in achieving the ends of imperialism -- American imperialism above all -- this strategy provides for the possibility of "limited" war, with both conventional and nuclear weapons being used.

In the opinion of NATO strategists, such a war, were it to break out in Europe, would first assume the form of an armed conflict without nuclear weapons. Later it could develop into a "limited" nuclear war, or, in a critical situation, into a total war.

Nuclear weapons vary in type and function, and can be used in various ways even at the "limited" stage of a nuclear conflict in the theatre of war or even in individual theatres of operations. This, and the danger of such a "limited" conflict growing over into a total nuclear war, gave rise to the "nuclear threshold" and "nuclear escalation" problems. In the opinion of the Pentagon strategists and their West European partners in NATO, nuclear and other "thresholds" are to ensure a systematic escalation of hostilities and a "dosed" use of nuclear weapons.

No secret is made of NATO's intention to take the initiative in "nuclear escalation" and to be the first to cross the "nuclear threshold," if necessary. General Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, admitted that "a distinctive feature of flexible response is NATO's preparedness to escalate to the first use of nuclear weapons.... This is the nuclear threshold in our strategy." That is why Washington and NATO so stubbornly refuse to follow the Soviet Union in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

According to the Western press, the Pentagon and NATO have worked out concrete directives for the use of tactical nuclear weapons and have brought them to the notice of the bloc's military bodies. Two of these documents merit special attention. The first -- a strictly confidential one -- is of a political nature. It lays down the principles of the use of tactical nuclear weapons by NATO and specifies the circumstances and geographical areas in which these weapons can be used. The second document, endorsed by NATO's Defense Planning Committee, relates to intra-NATO political consultations connected with the use of tactical nuclear weapons. NATO publications have reported that under pressure from Washington the Defense Planning Committee had rejected the principle of individual countries having the right to veto the use of nuclear weapons on their territories. It was decided that the president of the United States, who has the final say in the matter, would only conduct close consultations and take the opinions of the interested parties into account. The president's decisions are to be carried out by General Rogers, who has put his deputy, General Hans-Joachim Mack of West Germany, in charge of NATO's nuclear affairs.

The West German DIE WELT newspaper reported in openly exultant tones early in September that Rogers had entrusted the West German representative with duties embracing the entire spectrum of questions connected with nuclear arms, from "target planning" to drawing up annual reports on the NATO armed forces' "nuclear requirements."

DIE WELT remarked, however, that General Mack had not been given access to the nuclear button and that Rogers would remain the person issuing orders.

It will be remembered that NATO's nuclear arsenal today comprises about 7,000 rounds of nuclear ammunition. In terms of yield, NATO's nuclear potential is around 460 million tons of TNT. At NATO experts' estimates, this is enough to wipe out all of Europe.

But the U.S. strategists do not seem to be content with that. They have begun the deployment of qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe under the pretext that the U.S.A. and NATO have "fallen behind" the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states militarily.

This is a deliberate deception. Statistics prove beyond doubt, as many Western statesmen and military experts agree, that before the Pershing II and cruise missiles arrived in Europe approximate parity had been maintained there in medium-range nuclear missiles, while in terms of nuclear warheads NATO was well ahead.

Denis Healey, a prominent British politician, said during a parliamentary debate on the "missile option" that the only purpose of deploying the American nuclear missiles in Europe was to be able to strike a blow without getting involved in a nuclear war, thus confining the war to Europe and sparing the United States.

To what extent this may alter the level of the "nuclear threshold" will be seen from the following. In the 1960's and 1970's, a "limited" nuclear war in Europe was regarded merely as the first step in a "nuclear escalation" towards crossing the total nuclear war "threshold," rather than as an independent act of aggression against the Soviet Union. In other words, in running the risk of "limited" nuclear war, Washington was compelled to take into account the fact that such a war would inevitably lead to a total nuclear conflict with all the ensuing consequences for the United States.

The military-strategic parity, i.e., the possession by the sides of nuclear potentials comprising nuclear delivery vehicles of approximately equal range, yield, accuracy, and -- what is especially important -- equal delivery time, guarantees each side the possibility of striking a retaliatory blow capable of destroying the aggressor. Harold Brown, the one-time U.S. secretary of defence, admitted that nuclear parity would play the role of deterrent in critical periods.

The present administration cannot reconcile itself to that. It is bent on pulling ahead and upsetting the present global and regional equilibrium. The U.S. strategists pin particular hopes on their medium-range nuclear missiles, regarding them as means not only of lowering the "nuclear threshold," but also of backing their "first strike" concept with a new material base.

After all, it takes a Pershing II a mere 8-10 minutes to reach its target, not 25-30 minutes. This tends to create the illusion that they can be used with impunity. Cruise missiles are slower but extremely accurate and hard to detect by radar, which places them in the same category of nuclear weapons. Thomas K. Siemer, an American who took part in developing them, has written that cruise missiles are, without a doubt, offensive first-strike weapons developed for the concrete purposes of hitting Soviet missiles right in their silos, and accurate enough to do that. He added that hitting a silo-based missile was tantamount to a first strike.

Thus, the real purpose of the American missiles is attack, not defence. Washington strategists accept the possibility of unleashing a nuclear war confined to the geographical limits of Europe. Their reasoning is that although such a war would take an enormous toll of human life, it would do so far away from their own territory which will emerge unscathed from a nuclear conflagration.

The same purpose is pursued by Reagan's programme for setting up an anti-missile defence system in outer space. Western papers point out that the establishment of the American anti-missile system would divide NATO member states into two categories: one (the U.S. and part of Canada) covered by the anti-missile umbrella, and the other (the West European countries) left without any such protection. While setting its sights on sealing its own skies tight, the U.S. without a scruple exposes its allies to a retaliatory blow by deploying its first-strike weapons on their territories. This is the idea of the "defensive" space arms programme.

To complete the picture of the evolution of the Pentagon strategists' "nuclear threshold" thinking, mention should be made of Washington's attempts to link the level of this "threshold" with the might of NATO's conventional armed forces and thus to justify the need for a conventional arms race.

On any occasion -- be it a NATO session, a U.S. top brass visit to Europe or a discussion of "European defence" problems -- the allies are urged to shell out for conventional weapons under the pretext that NATO allegedly lags behind the Warsaw Treaty Organization in such weapons. The conventional weapons in question are of a highly sophisticated kind, with combat capabilities approaching those of nuclear arms.

Since these weapons are, after all, non-nuclear, the U.S. hopes that, using them, it will restrict a war against the U.S.S.R. to the geographical bounds of Europe, i.e., that this war will be waged by Europeans and will be less likely to spread to U.S. territory than a nuclear one. In other words, Washington and NATO are seeking to make Europe the arena of a "limited" war involving "borderline" conventional weapons which would allow a smooth changeover to a nuclear conflict.

The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the development of qualitatively new types of conventional weapons not only spur on the arms race, but lower the "nuclear threshold" and increase the danger of a disastrous holocaust.

This is the gist of the Pentagon's scenario in which Western Europe is assigned the role of a "nuclear magnet."

BLOC DELEGATIONS PRESENT AWARDS TO GRISHIN

PM021129 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 250-word TASS report entitled "Presentation of High Award," which reads:

"On instructions from the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidency of the Hungarian People's Republic, L. Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Budapest MSZMP Committee first secretary presented on 17 September in Moscow the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic with rubies to V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. He was presented with this award for his services in developing and deepening the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and in connection with his 70th birthday.

"V.V. Grishin expressed heartfelt thanks to the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Presidency for the high award, noting that he views it as recognition of the services of the CPSU and the Moscow City party organization in strengthening the fraternal friendship and developing the all-around cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and between Moscow and Budapest."

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word unattributed report under the general heading "Cordial Congratulations." The report notes that "In connection with the 70th birthday of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delegations and diplomatic representatives from a number of socialist countries have called at the Moscow City party committee." The report goes on to list the delegations and to give brief accounts of their activities at the gorkom. In particular it states that the gorkom was visited by a Hungarian delegation headed by L. Marothy; a Berlin delegation headed by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of Berlin SED Bezirk Committee; a Sofia delegation headed by Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of Sofia BCP City Committee; a Prague delegation headed by Karel Beranek, second secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee; an Ulaanbaatar delegation headed by Bat-Ochiryn Altangeral, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee; Nguyen Van Quang, counselor at the SRV Embassy; and Yi Tu-yi, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim.

The report continues by stating that: "V.V. Grishin expressed heartfelt thanks for the high awards and greetings, noting that he views them as recognition of the services of the CPSU and the Moscow City party organization in strengthening the fraternal friendship and developing all-around cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and between Moscow and the capitals of the fraternal states.

"Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries L.A. Borisov, A.M. Roganov, and V.P. Trushin, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom International Relations Department were present at the reception."

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA accompanies the above feature with a 100-word TASS report datelined Hanoi, 18 September, noting that Grishin has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh and a 100-word TASS report datelined Ulaanbaatar, 18 September, noting that Grishin has been awarded the Order of Suhebaatan.

ARMY IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS CONFER IN BERLIN

PM031453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Seledkin report: "Conference of Leading Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A conference of leading ideological workers of main political directorates of Warsaw Pact States' armed forces has been held in Strausberg, a suburb of the GDR capital.

Colonel General H. Kessler, GDR deputy national defense deputy and chief of the National People's Army Political Main Directorate, delivered a report. He noted that in conditions where the most aggressive imperialist circles are accelerating the arms race and threatening mankind with a new war the combat cohesion of the servicemen of the socialist countries' fraternal armies and their military and political unity acquires increasing significance.

The conference participants exchanged experience of ideological work and outlined specific measures to strengthen ideological cooperation and further improve its quality and efficiency.

The political workers from the fraternal armies visited a people's enterprise producing electrical equipment in Berlin as well as a unit of the GDR National People's Army, where they acquainted themselves with the life and combat training of German servicemen.

A meeting took place between the delegation leaders and K. Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The leading ideological workers were received by Army General H. Hoffman, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR national defense minister.

CEMA CHEMICAL TRADE CONFERENCE OPENS IN YEREVAN

GF031930 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The conference of directors general of chemical and petrochemical products foreign trade organizations of the CEMA member countries has opened in Yerevan.

Aleksandr Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, greeted the conference participants and wished them fruitful work on behalf of the republic's government. He briefed them on the successes achieved by the Soviet Armenian workers in the economic and cultural construction sector, and said that the republic's industrial output, including chemical products, is exported to 77 foreign countries.

The conference noted the exceptional usefulness of the meetings between the CEMA countries' representatives for the expansion and strengthening of their multisided mutually advantageous cooperation. Foreign trade is further developing, which is greatly contributing to the development of the socialist countries' economy. Confidence was expressed that the Yerevan meeting will be a new milestone for the CEMA countries for the realization of the important tasks set by the high-level economic and scientific conference.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES DEBATE

PRAVDA Views Debate

PM031431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents N. Prozhogin and A. Tolkunov: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] New York, October -- The general debate is continuing at the 39th UN General Assembly session. The delegation heads who are speaking during the debate are expressing their governments' opinions on the most urgent questions of the present day and primarily on the preservation of world peace.

This problem has many aspects but the main one is undoubtedly the halting of the arms race unleashed by the United States and NATO. This now truly insane race threatens to turn into a new, even more dangerous, phase in connection with the plans nurtured in Washington for the militarization of space and its transformation into a bridgehead of aggression and war.

The course of the general debate graphically shows that the overwhelming majority of states belonging to this most representative and authoritative international organization are aware of the enormity of this menace which threatens to become reality. At the same time, Washington, unafraid of contradicting its own statements of its love of peace which for some time now have been fashionable there, is admitting without embarrassment that the United States has already begun to implement the program to create space weapons designed to destroy targets in space and to deliver strikes from space against targets on earth.

The calculation of the initiators of the militarization of space is obvious. It is dictated by their hope of achieving military superiority. But the implementation of these plans would lead to the arms race becoming irreversible, cause an acute destabilization of the already tense international situation, undermine the prospects for restricting and reducing armaments in general, and still further intensify the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

In our time of great discoveries more than ever before people have reason to look at the sky with hope, not with fear. The peaceful development of space, which has become a symbol of imposing achievements of science and technology, can and must serve as an effective means of resolving the global problems facing mankind, including economic development problems. This is all the more feasible in that the world is already familiar with examples of the pooling of efforts by various states in the field of space research.

The task of ensuring normal relations between states and establishing between them the atmosphere of mutual trust, which is being undermined by those who, having steered a course toward attaining military superiority, are pursuing a policy of international terrorism in the international arena, not stopping at using weapons in their attempts to undermine the sociopolitical systems of other states -- this task is most closely linked with the consolidation of peace.

As is well known, it is these two aspects of the problem of preserving and strengthening world peace which were submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion by the present UN General Assembly session. The specific way in which the relevant questions were posed and the solid reasons cited to substantiate them combined with the depth of the analysis of the international situation as a whole contained in the speech delivered by A.A. Gromyko, the head of the Soviet delegation, made a strong impression here.

We have already reported the first, immediate reaction to our country's initiatives from the envoys of a number of UN states. The interest they displayed in the Soviet proposals is also confirmed in the statement made to Soviet press representatives by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar.

Of course, it would be naive to suppose that the Soviet Union's proposals appealed to the taste of the official representatives of all 159 UN states. But they left no one indifferent. And even the delegates of those countries joined to the United States by the ties of military alliances are speaking of the need for a careful study of the Soviet initiatives. In particular, that was precisely the gist of the reply given by Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti when we asked him for his opinion of the USSR's proposals.

On the other hand, the U.S. President's UN speech disappointed many people. That was not surprising. After all, R. Reagan was silent about specific problems that are the focus of the international community's attention such as the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons (as is well known, a commitment on this has been unilaterally assumed by the Soviet Union), the freezing of nuclear arsenals, the halting of all nuclear weapons tests, and many other burning issues.

The issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe was in fact one of those overlooked. Yet the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles initiated at the end of last year and continuing right now in a number of West European NATO countries has not only broken off the relevant Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva but has also blocked the entire nuclear disarmament process. The President's speech could only be interpreted as a proposal to tolerate an action undertaken by the United States and NATO which considerably complicates the international situation.

Nor was anything fundamentally new to be discerned in the President's speech on the problem of preventing the militarization of space. In response to the utterly specific proposals put forward earlier by the Soviet Union, the White House chief merely spoke vaguely of the United States' readiness to embark on talks "at the end of the year or somwhat later." Here he continued to speak of linking questions of space armaments with questions of nuclear armaments, talks that were deadlocked by the United States itself.

Washington's true intentions are revealed in the passage of the President's speech proposing regular meetings of U.S. and USSR representatives. For what purpose? It turns out "for the exchange of the two countries' 5-year arms development plans." And so it is not the desire for arms reduction or disarmament but a discussion of the framework of the arms race and, moreover, on a long-term basis!

The President also spoke of the need to resume bilateral cooperation, of negotiations channels, and so forth. But words are just words while the U.S. Administration is in fact continuing to pursue a policy of trade and economic sanctions and the blocking of accords already reached. Thus, in preparing for "star wars," Washington, it is reported here, has resolved to halt the program of Soviet-U.S. cooperation to rescue accident victims with the aid of satellites.

"We must find ways of reducing and, with time, abolishing the use and the threat of force in its use in the solution of international issues," the President said. He did not say a word about the independence of the people of Grenada, trampled by the boots of the U.S. Marines, evidently remembering the indignation expressed at the U.S. aggression by the progressive world public and the majority of representatives of the international community right there in the UN building.

Unfoundedly accusing Nicaragua of "subversive activity," the head of the U.S. Administration did not even mention the millions of dollars being sent through secret CIA channels to the counterrevolutionary rabble which is terrorizing the Nicaraguan people or the fact that very recently two espionage department agents with U.S. passports, graduates of the school of "dirty warfare" in Vietnam, shot Nicaraguan children from a helicopter, or the fact that the secret U.S. war against the sovereign and independent state flouts not only international but also U.S. laws.

Here is what we heard from Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister and one of the heroines of the Sandinist revolution, who represented her people at the session:

"By arming the terrorists and sending in CIA agents, the United States is waging an undeclared war against my people in a vain attempt to destroy the Sandinist revolution. This is terrorism promoted to the rank of state policy. That is why the question 'of the unacceptability of a policy of state terrorism and any actions by a state aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states' submitted here at the United Nations by your country is so timely."

R. Reagan also spoke of the "peace diplomacy" which the United States is actively pursuing in the Near East. It is well known what methods are used to pursue it -- 16-inch shells from the battleship NEW JERSEY destroying peaceful Lebanese villages and expanding support for the Tel Aviv aggressors.

It was more than strange to hear the U.S. President also give assurances that official Washington will continue to observe UN principles unconditionally and to actively help to elaborate, within the United Nations' walls, decisions on topical problems of the present day. After all, it is well known that Washington disregards many of the commitments prescribed by the UN Charter, is waging war against specialized UN organizations like UNESCO which have dared to oppose U.S. diktat and is continuing its "crusade" not only against the socialist community countries but also in fact against all those reluctant to obey the orders issued from the banks of the Potomac.

It is no accident that, at the admission of the U.S. UN mission, in at least 80 percent of recent cases the United States and the nonaligned countries have taken opposite positions during voting. On key problems of the present day like curbing the arms race, freezing nuclear arsenals, totally ending nuclear weapsons tests, and preventing the militarization of space, the United States is alone or is surrounded only by its most immediate allies.

That is why even many Americans are skeptical about their President's peace-loving assurance. "R. Reagan's appeal to the Soviet Union to return to nuclear arms control talks is merely an election ploy," the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS concludes. "Reagan's 'nice guy' image falls to pieces when you read the election platform adopted at the Republicans' convention," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. The program, the newspaper recalls, again called for the pursuit of military superiority, anathematized important achievements in the arms control sphere like the SALT-II treaty, and gave the go-ahead to new nuclear programs and the creation of "star weapons."

And so we still have two opposite approaches to the most acute problems of the present day, and the representatives of the international community cannot fail to see on whose side the historical truth is.

Soviet Initiatives Lauded

NC030952 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, the Soviet Union's new broad-scale proposals and initiatives at the UN General Assembly in New York are meeting with a positive reception throughout the world. This is completely understandable, for all of these proposals and initiatives are intended to counter the threat of a nuclear war, the preliminaries to which are being prepared by the U.S. imperialists. These proposals and initiatives are also intended to ensure disarmament and the consolidation of the principles of respect for the rights of both large and small countries, as well as the consolidation of the principles of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries.

Among the topics that the Soviet Union wants included on the current UN General Assembly agenda are important and [words indistinct] proposals, such as the use of outer space for solely peaceful purposes and the need to condemn the policy of governmental terrorism and any other actions by countries that seek to damage the social and political systems of other independent and sovereign countries.

The U.S. nuclear blackmail is directly linked to the policy of governmental terrorism pursued by the Reagan administration. Washington likes to attribute international terrorism to others. For example, some time ago a U.S. State Department spokesman talked about the U.S. plan to take additional steps to limit exports to Iran because the Iranian Government continues to support international terrorism. These accusations against Iran were leveled by the representative of a country that launched a pitiless and piratical attack on Grenada, that (?collaborated) with Israel in the attack on Lebanon and that is waging undeclared war -- through the use of treacherous hirelings -- on both Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

The landing of U.S. Armed Forces on Iranian territory in the spring of 1980 was a routine manifestation of governmental terrorism. Documents found and published by Iranian officials after the defeat of Washington's terrorist plans proved that these terrorist acts had far-reaching objectives. After landing in the Kavir Desert, the U.S. commandos were to move toward Tehran and to initiate battle with troops at Tehran's garrison. The final objective of these terrorist acts was to create chaos in Iran's domestic affairs, to provoke disturbances, and to incite civil war.

As Lajevardi, Iran's prosecutor general, has said, all anti-Iranian plots that have been carried out have involved CIA participation. This has been the case since the 19 August [1953] coup, which was carried out by U.S. agents with assistance from Iran's committed reactionaries and criminal elements. At that time, many Iranian patriots were killed by CIA-trained terrorists; and current anti-Iranian plots hatched by the CIA have led to the death of a number of Iranian political figures, including Ayatollah Beheshti, and to explosions in theaters, marketplaces and other public buildings. We know that the real organizers of these plots try to attribute such acts to others in order to be able to intensify their suppression of Iran's patriotic forces. This is yet another aspect of the policy of governmental terrorism pursued by the United States. However, the CIA's mode of action -- both over 30 years ago during the 19 August coup and now -- has always revealed the truth about these organizers of terrorist acts and their actions.

In a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, reference is made to the great threat to universal peace represented by Washington's policy of governmental terrorism. The letter points out that this kind of policy and the resulting actions, which violate the most fundamental principles of international relations and basic moral values, can be fatal to the freedom of nations and, indeed, to their very existence, and are particularly dangerous in the current nuclear era. The Soviet Union therefore proposes that the UN General Assembly condemn this policy of governmental terrorism and its related actions and that it declare it illegal.

Dear friends, as I previously stated, the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives have received wide support in UN circles and from political and social dignitaries in various countries. I hope that in your country, as well, whose people are well-known for their devotion to peace and their rejection of unreasonable demands and injustice, great value will be attached to the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives.

Dear friends, I end my talk with wishes for your health and happiness, and I greet you until next time.

Delegates Praise Proposals

LD031508 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Arkadiy Sidoruk and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

The participants in the general political discussion, which is under way at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, point to the topicality and importance of the Soviet initiative on the inadmissibility of state terrorism policy and any actions of states aimed at undermining socio-political system in other sovereign states.

In different regions of the world imperialism encroaches on independence and territorial integrity of sovereign states. The Soviet Union's consistent peaceable course is of extremely great significance in these conditions, said deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of Laos Phoun Sipaseut. We fully support the farsighted and realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at prevention of state terrorism policy, at ensuring peace and security of the peoples, at averting wars that imperialist forces seek to unleash, at limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, said the head of the delegation of Laos.

He highly appreciated the Soviet Union's proposal to include into the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly the question of the use of outer space exclusively in peaceful purposes, and the USSR's earlier taken unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe denounced the state terrorism policy which is conducted with the support of Western countries by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. He demanded that independence be granted to Namibia without delay and categorically turned down attempts of Western powers and Pretoria to "link" that question with other unrelated problems so as to delay the process of the country's deliverance from colonial and racist yoke.

Austria's Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz stated the need of strengthening international security and cooperation, reduction of arsenals of nuclear weapons. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe can promote attainment of these aims, he said.

ENVIRONMENTAL DANGERS OF NUCLEAR WAR NOTED

LD031542 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- The plans of the U.S. Administration and military-industrial complex to launch a large-scale anti-missile defence system and to spread the arms race to space will have a deleterious effect on the environment, TASS has been told by Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. In principle any arms race does damage to the environment, he explained, because the production and tests of new weapons do take their toll. "The emergence of the arms race into space, unless promptly checked, can become irreversible."

The militarisation of space is dangerous primarily because it will cause the pollution of the upper layers of the atmosphere, Izrael said. As everyone knows, even slightest interference with physical processes in the upper layers brings about irreversible consequences. A blanket of ozone protecting the earth from harsh ultraviolet radiation is particularly sensitive to outside intervention, the Soviet scientist explained. Even some of household pharmacological preparations and devices pose a danger to it and make specialists wary. The direct effect on ozone in case of the militarisation of space may destroy it completely and strip life on earth of its defences.

According to Yuriy Izrael, the use of any type of nuclear weapons, which began to be stockpiled in the world immediately after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is particularly dangerous. "We have witnessed nuclear blackmail on the part of U.S. imperialism," Izrael said. "However, plans to achieve military superiority are fallacious in present-day circumstances. The hope to win a nuclear war is absolutely illusory as well. Scientists from many countries are unanimous in evaluating the possible consequences of nuclear explosions for the world. Small wonder that the world press discusses ever more often, in particular, nuclear winter, in which any possibility to keep the environment clean will be out of question as the very existence of mankind will be jeopardised. That is why no action pushing the world to nuclear war can be rationalised."

REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS, U.S. STANCE DISCUSSED

LD032321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Everyone knows that the international situation depends to a great extent on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States: It does without saying that the Washington meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Ronald Reagan, the American President, could not fail to have become the object for the most lively discussion in both government cabinets and the most ordinary families.

It was not by chance that the NBC company began one of its broadcasts with the words: What will be the result of the Washington talks? This is what many Americans are now thinking about and what is also stirring people in other countries.

The Soviet foreign affairs minister's appraisal of the conversation with the American President is well known. Comrade Gromyko told journalists in Washington that, unfortunately, it is impossible to draw a conclusion about practical positive changes in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy. It is still not ready to adopt realistic stances on the substance of the acute problems of war and peace. Without a mutually acceptable solution, any improvement in Soviet-American relations or in the international situation is impossible.

Commenting on the results of the meeting in Washington, the foreign press has noted that agreement was reached to continue Soviet-American meetings, both at high and other levels. Such an agreement was reached, but it is important that such meetings set constructive goals for themselves, such as a halt to the arms race and a reduction of nuclear weapons: It is for this that the Soviet Union is striving.

NO 'POSITIVE CHANGES' IN U.S. POLICY AFTER TALKS

LD031820 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The world has overstepped the line beyond which a further stockpiling and development of nuclear armaments is not only dangerous but is senseless, too. In this situation, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community are concentrating their efforts on attaining the key goal: To prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Not less than a hundred constructive initiatives have been put forward by the USSR from the U.N. rostrum alone. "The Soviet Union comes out in favour of serious talks. We are not only ready for such talks but we insist on them, too," Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, stated in his speech at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet Union is ready for normalization and all-round development of relations between the USSR and the USA on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in the affairs of each other, Andrey Gromyko emphasised during his meeting with President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

What is the U.S. Administration's reaction to the clear-cut, peaceful, and constructive stand of the USSR?

The latest statements by Washington's spokesmen and first of all by President Reagan himself do not make it possible, unfortunately, to draw a conclusion about practical positive changes in the foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration.

They in Washington do not even make it a secret that if they intend to hold talks, they are sure to do so by relying on force and that U.S. policy will continue to be directed towards attainment of military superiority over the USSR and towards further stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Thus, speaking at the meeting of the activists of the Republican Party in Corpus Christi (Texas), the U.S. President stated that, as a result of the arms build-up, the United States "is now in a better position to negotiate with any potential adversary." He emphasised an intention to continue the arms build-up programme. He said that as long as he remains President, the USA does not intend to evade duties to supply weapons and technology which the U.S. Armed Forces are in need of.

Speaking in Houston later, Reagan stated that the Republicans consider that it is better to negotiate with America's adversaries from the position of strength. As an example of his own "achievements," the head of the White House cited, in particular, the intervention against Grenada where, according to him, the U.S. soldiers acted in the best traditions of the USA.

From Washington's statements it follows that there is no other way to the ensurance of peace than through preparation for war. This is an upside-down logic, the logic of rabid militarism. No, it is not seen that the U.S. Administration is ready to take realistic positions on the substance of the acute problems of war and peace, without a mutually acceptable solution to which a turn for the better is impossible either in Soviet-U.S. relations or in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to judge the real intentions of the U.S. side by its practical deeds.

U.S. SENATOR'S RESOLUTION REAFFIRMS ABM TREATY

LD040843 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- Republican Senator from the State of Rhode Island John Chafee has submitted to the U.S. Congress a resolution calling upon the United States to reaffirm its allegiance to the provisions of the American-Soviet treaty on limitation of anti-missile defence systems, dated 1972.

Speaking in the Senate, the senator said that the efforts of the Washington administration aimed at creation of space weapons, might lead to U.S. violation of articles of that treaty. The senator said that even partial deployment of the anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing mode is violation of the treaty.

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS PROGRAM, POLICY CRITICIZED

LD032304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] The U.S. press is continuing to publish numerous reports on U.S. plans for militarizing space. The U.S. journal NEWSWEEK recently published an article throwing extra light on these dangerous preparations. As early as this year, the journal writes, the United States will embark on a series of tests on so-called anti-satellite weaponry. "Star Wars"; "Will Space Become the Arena for Future Battles," these were the headings under which the U.S. press commented 18 months ago on the Washington administration's decision to accelerate the militarization of space.

And since that time literally not a week goes by without more and more steps coming to light aimed at achieving that goal.

The NBC Television Company reports that work is going full steam ahead behind impregnable barbed wire fences, in works and design offices on planning and setting up antisatellite missiles, laser and other types of weaponry intended for combat operations in near earth space.

Propaganda close to the Washington administration asserts that the United States will be reliably covered by a space shield with the help of the new weaponry from some sort of sudden nuclear missile attack. This is how they depict this shield which is allegedly capable of safeguarding U.S. security. Therefore, it is now being stated in Washington, that the United States should not bind itself by any pledge to the demilitarization of space.

But what about the 1972 Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems which are an obstacle to the militarization of space? Official Washington circles frankly say that if it hinders the implementation of the Reagan administration's plans, then the United States should unilaterally annul it.

To spread the arms race to space and establish military superiority there by the use of which the U.S. military could keep the whole world in its sights is the aim of Washington politicians. And it is not difficult to understand why they are against the Soviet proposal on banning the military use of space.

U.S. CONCLUDING TEST ON PERSHING II CITED

LD032026 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- The United States has conducted the concluding, 232d testing of the Pershing-II medium-range missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. As reported by the U.S. Army, the missile was launched from Cape Canaveral in Florida in the direction of a target in the Atlantic Ocean 1500 miles away.

U.S. MISSILE POLICY, 'INVULNERABLE' BASE DECRIED

LD04030 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports that the command of the U.S. Airforce is drawing up plans to create a deep-underground missile base with the aim of making it "invulnerable" against a retaliatory nuclear strike. Research work has been conducted in this direction for two years now and already last July a special classified report on the Airforce command on this subject was submitted to the U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

The technical details of the project, given by the newspaper, and also multi-million funds allocated for the exploration of the possibilities for the United States to make its nuclear potential invulnerable testify to the fact that Washington's present leaders keep steering the course towards thorough preparation for the conduct of a nuclear war and a "protracted" war at that. All these efforts of the White House organically fit into the overall military-political strategy from the position of strength, the strategy of achieving military superiority for the United States.

The question arises, why should one hide one's strategic nuclear forces underground -- and the plans to set up a deep-underground base clearly provide for the deployment of "MX" first-strike nuclear missiles and "Midgetman" strategic single-warhead missiles -- if the now existing rough military balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union serves in a certain measure as a restraining factor in preventing a nuclear conflict? This balance of forces does not suit, however, the United States Administration.

In order to upset the rough military parity, the present leaders of the United States and their assisters are launching plans to protect their strategic nuclear missiles, and also medium-range missiles through the creation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems with space-based elements. They wish to hide separate missile bases deep inside the earth, and are simultaneously looking for various methods for the deployment of "MX" missiles. All this is done with one and the same goal; namely, to ensure a guaranteed security for the United States and "survival" in a nuclear conflict. But such calculations are both short-sighted and extremely dangerous. Facts indicate that the United States Administration stubbornly clings to its ideas of nuclear hegemonism, thereby exposing the whole world to danger.

GROUP SAYS U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP WEAKENS ECONOMY

LD031245 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The build up of the military expenditures by the Reagan administration, creation of new types of armaments weaken the country's economy. This is the conclusion of the authors of the exploration which was issued by the "Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy", which affiliates 49 public and religious organizations. The exploration was carried out with the support of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

In the exploration it is noted that spending the biggest, as compared with other countries, part of the Gross National Product for military purposes, the United States increasingly lags behind its rivals in the sphere of the growth of the pace of labour productivity, capital investments into civilian industries, and scientific research work. A huge army of the unemployed in the United States is one of the results of such a course conducted by Washington.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BILLY GRAHAM'S USSR TOUR

PM261157 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 September 1984 in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word report entitled "through mutual understanding and goodwill" by an unnamed TASS correspondent, which reports Billy Graham's 12-day USSR visit at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church and the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, a trip which extended from the Baltic to Siberia. Graham is quoted as saying that he traveled to the USSR to preach: "I preached 50 times. No restrictions of any kind were placed on what I said." The report says that he met with the leaders of various churches, scientists, and state and public figures, including B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Regarding his meeting with the latter, the report says: "The American guest emphasized that a frank and constructive talk took place in the Kremlin on many questions, including USSR-U.S. relations, the threat of nuclear war, and the possibility of establishing peace throughout the world." The report says that Graham "roundly condemned the arms race" during his trip. Graham is reported as saying that "our meetings with Soviet people have convinced us that they are sincerely striving for peace."

COMMENTARY RECALLS SINO-SOVIET 'MUTUAL SUPPORT'

OW031033 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Mulatov commentary: "Thoughts on Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet people have always considered the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China as great historical events. At that time, the Chinese people's triumph over reactionaries at home and their protector, the U.S. imperialists, was also a victory of revolutionary solidarity between the Soviet and Chinese people. The Soviet Union was the first country that immediately gave formal recognition to the People's Repbulic of China at its founding and established diplomatic relations. It had profound significance. It has been 35 years since that historic event. I am convinced that the 1st decade after the founding of the People's Republic of China was the most valuable and memorable period in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and China. At that time, the traditional friendship between the two peoples developed fully and freely. Under the great concern and all-out support form the socialist countries, China recovered from the wounds of the war and built the initial foundation of socialism. The decade-long experience was of considerable educational significance. Looking back at this experience, people can see that the mutual support between the Soviet Union and China, their relationship of unity and friendship, and their cooperation and efforts to win peace in the international arena in the spirit of socialism had a strong and beneficial influence on international life.

Now, let us recall and ponder the situation at that time. In the early 1950's, China's coastal areas and important economic areas were barbarically bombed by the U.S.-Chiang air force. U.S. imperialism launched a massive aggressive war against the Korean people and China's Taiwan Province was occupied by the U.S. Army. U.S. imperialism wanted to test the strength of the socialist front in the Far East. This was answered by the close unity and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and China. Based on the Chinese Government's request, the Soviet Union dispatched an air division to protect China's airspace. The Soviet Union and China jointly supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against U.S. aggression. China sent volunteer troops and the Soviet Union provided necessary military supplies, including the most advanced weapons of the time. The Soviet Union also continuously provided economic aid to the suffering people of the DPRK.

It is likely that older generation Chinese can still recall that the U.S. decided to test the firmness of the solidarity between the Soviet Union and China. The U.S. military command suggested to the U.S. Govenrment that they should teach China a lesson and use atomic bombs to attack China's populated areas. What would be the Soviet Union's reaction toward this? The imperialist politicans and warmongers studied this question and concluded that the Soviet Union would not allow China to be the target of atomic bombs. A U.S. document noted that the Russians would directly intervene in the matter and take retaliatory action. This was why the government in Washington did not approve the plan to drop atomic bombs on China. Through close unity and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and China, U.S. aggression against Korea was eventually stopped. In 1953, a cease-fire agreement was reached. As a result, the military and political tension in the Far East were eased.

In the following year, the whole world again noted that the political cooperation between the Soviet Union and China played a favorable role in solving the most difficult and acute international affairs. At that time, there was an urgent matter of stopping the French colonial war in Indochina in which the U.S. was involved. The Soviet Union and China took party in coordinated diplomatic activities, helped realize the fruitful results of the 1954 Geneva Conference, and also aided the people in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries to liberate themselves from colonial rule and win recognition from the Western countries.

Let us recall the Taiwan crisis in 1958. This crisis was created by the United States. Its aim was to serve as a pretext for direct military action against China. Only when a warning was issued in Moscow that an attack against China would be considered an attack against the Soviet Union by the Soviet people and Government did the imperialists sober up and the plan of the U.S. and its Taibei puppet to conquer China was foiled.

In view of the past good experience of the development of USSR-China relations, people can clearly see that the close cooperation and political coordination between our two socialist countries could and can become an impregnable shield in stopping imperialism.

The Soviet Union advocates the policy of normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and China, restoring the good-neighbor relations, acheiving mutual understanding, and promoting all-out cooperation. This is not an expedient policy but a principled policy. This principled policy is decided by the common fundamental interests of the people of the two countries. The Soviet leader Chernenko pointed out: The progress in the relations between the Soviet Union and China and China's participation in the struggle of the world's people against war will undoubtedly be conducive to raising socialism's role in international affairs and strengthening the battlefront of the forces of peace.

CULTURAL DELEGATION COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT

OW020122 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The exchange of visits by Soviet and Chinese cultural activists and exchange of cultural exhibits in an important factor in promoting friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries, said (Flazkovskiy), famed Soviet composer who led a Soviet literary and art delegation to visit China, upon returning to Moscow on 28 September.

The Soviet performers stayed in China for 2 weeks. Among them were (Beznarkova), ballet dancer of the Soviet Bolshoy Theater and recipient of the Lenin Prize, (Demidenko), pianist who received international prizes, violinst (Vinitskiy), and famous vocalists (Kashinova), (Poromalenko), and (Grumu). They performed at many (?theaters) in Beijing, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou.

Composer (Flazkovskiy) said: We visited China on the eve of the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC. Today we extend our heartfelt congratulations on this great occasion to our Chinese colleagues and all those who gave a warm welcome to our performance. We wish the Chinese people great successes in their work and a peaceful, happy life.

DPRK REPORTS COMPLETION OF AID TRANSFER TO SOUTH

PM040753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Free Aid"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct -- The Korean Central News Agency has reported that aid, which the DPRK Red Cross Society has sent to the inhabitants of many parts of South Korea hit by floods, has been handed over in the Panmunjom region, which is in the demilitarized zone between the north and the south of Korea.

The goods handed over include rice, fabrics, and medical supplies. The DPRK press points out that this is the first event of this kind in the almost 40-year history of Korea's national schism.

JAPANESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH OPENS IN TOKYO

PM021215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Friendship Month"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Oct -- A month-long festival for strengthening friendly relations with the Soviet Union began in Japan today under the motto "Good-neighborliness and friendship is the way to peace." The organizer of the month-long festival, the Japan-USSR Society, plans to hold soirees, meetings, symposiums, and gatherings in various Japanese cities devoted to the 67th anniversary of October and the 28th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The movement for friendship with the USSR, the program points out, will be closely coordinated with the struggle for peace, against the nuclear danger, and for Japan's bright future.

MPR'S BATMONH RECEIVES NURIYEV IN ULAANBAATAR

LD021816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The latest session of the MPR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened today in Ulaanbaatar. The commission will examine issues concerning the coordination of the state plans of the MPR and the USSR for 1986-90 in accordance with the decisions and conclusions of the CEMA member countries economic summit conference held in Moscow in June.

The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was received today by Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

U.S. MILITARY RELATIONSHIP WITH PAKISTAN SCORED

PM030955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts article under the rubric "The Facts Show": "Smokescreen of Slander"]

[Text] Raising a smokescreen as a method in military affairs is not new. It is used, as a rule, for the purposes of camouflage. The propaganda campaign that Pakistan's mass media have been conducting for several weeks now is very similar to this kind of smokescreen. The Pakistani press, obviously fed by Washington, has carried a succession of completely absurd fabrications regarding the foreign policy goals of the USSR and India. Rumors that any day now the Indian Air Force will bomb Pakistani nuclear installations are fueled. Or a discussion is started about what will happen if... Soviet forces enter Pakistan. Finally, they have already gone so far as to declare that there supposedly exists a "Soviet-Indian deal" with a view to "encircling Pakistan."

The organizers of the propaganda ballyhoo know full well that there is not a grain of truth in these insinuations. The Soviet Union and India pursue a consistent peace-loving policy aimed at ensuring security both in Southwest Asia and throughout the world. It is also well known that Soviet-Indian relations do not and cannot pose a threat to any states.

However this does not stop the slanderers. With their propaganda "smokescreen", they are trying to camouflage the dangerous military preparations of Washington and Islamabad. For a number of years now, Pakistan's territory has served as a bridgehead for the subversive actions conducted by the U.S. special services against India and Afghanistan. Saboteurs and murderers sent into neighboring countries are trained and equipped in special camps on Pakistani soil.

However, the role allotted to Islamabad in U.S. strategy does not stop there. The Pentagon generals are not ashamed to dilate on their "gratitude for the hospitality which Pakistan shows to U.S. Navy ships deployed in the Indian Ocean." The Americans have already obtained access to naval and air force bases and other military facilities. In Peshawar, Sargodha, Karachi, and Gwadar they are establishing electronic reconnaissance stations. It is proposed to build depots to store U.S. weapons. Essentially, the infrastructure is being created to provide backing for operations in the region by the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Washington intends to make use not only of Pakistani territory, but also of that country's Army for aggressive purposes. With U.S. assistance, a special division on the lines of the Rapid Deployment Forces is being knocked together in Pakistan. Questions of cooperation between Pakistani and U.S. Armed Forces have already been rehearsed in the course of joint maneuvers in which even B-52 strategic bombers have participated.

Viewing Pakistan as a coparticipant in its future adventures, Washington is spurring on that country's militarization. The agreement on U.S. military "aid" is increasingly reminiscent of a militarist "cornucopia" from which a never-ending stream of arms flows into Pakistan. More and more consignments of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers are being dispatched there at an "accelerated pace." Sparrow missiles will be purchased to arm these aircraft. However, the supply of E-2C Hawkeye early-warning planes, R-3C Orion patrol planes, and also OV-1 Mohawk reconnaissance aircraft is already on the agenda. The Pakistani Navy is being rearmed with Harpoon sea missiles. Tanks, artillery weapons, helicopters, and other military hardware are also being sent from across the ocean.

All these facts show convincingly who is really hatching aggressive plans and who is threatening the peace and security of the region's peoples. No propaganda screen can camouflage the dangerous course of Washington and the Islamabad regime obediently following in its wake.

PAKISTANI THREAT OF NUCLEAR ARMS DESCRIBED

LD012038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] At present, Pakistan is ready to create its own hydrogen weapons, not to mention atomic weapons. REUTER has reported this, citing the Pakistani nuclear scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan. My colleague Yevgeniy Kachanov will comment on this:

The Pakistani military regime's nuclear ambitions have been the object of particular concern among the countries of southern and southwestern Asia for many months now. There is information that Pakistan now has a sufficient quantity of fissile material for the annual production of four to five atom bombs. There are the appropriate production capacities and experts who have been trained in the United States.

The nuclear equipment, also, is supplied to Islamabad from Western countries, primarily the United States and its NATO allies, despite the fact that this, as U.S. Senator Democrat Cranston noted, is an obvious violation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Pakistani officials, understandably, are denying that it is preparing to use mass-destruction weapons against neighboring countries. They give assurances that they adhere to the idea of the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, at the same time, it is receiving the most modern means for delivering nuclear weapons from the United States, including F-16 aircraft.

The first batch of these aircraft are already stationed at the Air Force forward bases in direct proximity to the Indian and Afghan borders. This fact alone shows against whom the spearhead of Pakistan's nuclear might is targeted. However in fact, it is not only atomic might.

Reports arrive virtually daily on the Pakistani military's armed provocations on the so-called actual monitoring line, separating part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, occupied by Pakistan, from the rest of India. There are now over 300,000 soldiers and officers of the Islamabad army concentrated there. There are around 2,000 artillery pieces, tanks, and missile installations. Many military airfields have been built. The total cost of the modern weapons that the Ziaul Haq regime has received from the United States must exceed $3 billion.

The experience of history shows that Pakistan has launched aggressive wars against neighboring India three times in the past decade. Thus, the peace-loving assurances of the Islamabad generals cannot deceive anyone. On the contrary, the danger to peace in the region has risen substantially as a result of the acute expansion of Pakistan's links with the United States in the military-political sphere. It is known that Washington views Pakistan as its main strategic ally in South Asia.

Islamabad assumes the role of a kind of regional gendarme, obediently guarding the notorious U.S. vital interests. It is these interests that dictate the attempts at subversive activity against India, whose independent foreign policy line openly irritates the White House. Equally, the United States is not interested in turning the situation around Afghanistan into the channel of a political solution. This is why Washington is drawing Pakistan ever deeper into the quagmire of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. There is information that the Pakistani Army units stationed in the border regions are receiving modern U.S. weapons.

Particular activity can be observed in the town of Peshawar, the administrative center of the Northwest Frontier Province. Troop transfers, equipment supplies and also the construction of military installations in direct proximity to the Afghan border are coordinated from there. Armed provocations with the participation of disguised soldiers from the Pakistani Regular Army and artillery and mortar firing at Afghan territory have become more frequent in this region. The impression is being created that the Pakistani authorities are endeavoring to turn the undeclared war into an open armed conflict.

At the same time, the psychological war against Afghanistan is being reinforced with, it seems to me, nuclear blackmail, and intimidation with the nuclear threat not being accorded the final place in this.

However, it does no harm, of course, to remind the Pakistani generals and their transatlantic patrons that this policy may lead to ruinous consequences, above all for Pakistan itself. The history of all previous military conflicts in South Asia teaches this.

PAKISTANI PROVOCATIONS ON INDIAN BORDER REPORTED

LD010908 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 1 TASS -- Two fighter-bombers of the Pakistani Air Force violated India's air space in Akhnur sector (Jammu and Kashmir). The newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA reports that in the past three weeks Pakistan organised such provocations on the Indian borders in Jammu and Kashmir at least five times. Observers' opinion is that they pursued the aim of checking the effectiveness of the Indian air defence system. The newspaper draws attention to the fact that Pakistani troops have also repeatedly provoked exchanges of fire at the control line which separates from India the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir. Maps which are published in Pakistan and on which the illegally occupied areas of Gilgit and Mirpur are designated as Pakistan's territory, have appeared in a number of areas of the state.

TRANSFER OF AFGHAN BANDITS TO PRC NOTED

LD040908 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul Oct 3 [CTK correspondent] -- Anti-Afghan terrorists are currently being speedily transferred from northern Pakistan to China, according to reports in the Indian press.

The Afghan agency BAKHTAR said that in this way Pakistani military authorities implement the agreement on the transfer of part of counter-revolutionary units from Pakistan to Sinkiang, which was concluded during this year's visit by Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan to Beijing.

Afghan bandits will undergo military training in camps in the western Chinese border regions. During the transfer to China, each group is accompanied by Pakistani officers who ensure, together with American and Chinese instructors, training in the use of modern U.S. weapons including ground-to-air rockets. The first hundred bandits have already finished their training and were sent to Afghanistan to organize subversive attacks.

Indian press reports confirmed the growing coordination of Washington, Beijing and Islamabad in fomenting the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

EX-REBEL DESCRIBES PAKISTAN INSURGENT CAMPS

PM031055 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word "From an Afghan Notebook" article by special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel P. Studenikin, datelined Herat and Kabul and headed "Dukes and... Rogues." Studenikin recounts his visit to a Pashto tribal base "near the Iranian border" in Afghanistan, and his conversation there with tribal chief engineer Abdulkarim who recently took the side of the "people's power." Studenikin first describes his journey from Herat accompanied by the district state security chief Soltan Wali Mamad, who explained that when Hafizullah Amin "was exposed," "'it was important not to get tough, not to take revenge, to cherish the party's unity, carefully and sensitively rectify the mistakes, and painstakingly work with those who had not stood firm, but gone over to the counterrevolutionary camp.'" Studenikin then describes the "fortified" tribal camp and his meeting with Abdulkarim, who recounts his experiences during his counterrevolutionary days. He says that in Pakistan, "at the training centers, military advisers from the United States, China, and the FRG taught us terrorism, murder, and how to create an atmosphere of fear in Afghanistan." Abdulkarim describes his acquaintance with counterrevolutionary leaders Burhanuddin Rabbani and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and goes on:

"The party program compiled by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar stresses the need to fulfill the 'great intentions of Islam,' and does not call for the murder of women, old men, and children. However, last year, thanks to the generosity of the United States and Saudi Arabia, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar published tariffs for killing his compatriots. For killing an Afghan Army soldier, he paid 5-7,000 afghanis." Rates are higher for officers and party men.

Abdulkarim goes on; "Pakistan has now become a real bridgehead for aggression against the DRA. There, as well as in Iran, a wide network of centers for military training of counterrevolutionaries has been set up, where under the leadership of Pakistani, American, and Chinese instructors and instructors from other countries, tens of thousands of rebels are taught to fire recoilless guns, mortars, and anti-aircraft weapons; master mining and explosives techniques; and the methods of sabotage and subversion. Weapons, ammunition, and equipment for the rebels arrive in a constant stream by sea to Karachi and Gwadar, by air to Karachi, Gwadar, and Mesrur, and by the Karakorum Highway from China to Gilgit, and then to Chitral and Rawalpindi. I also know that the aid given to the Afghan counterrevolution by the United States, Britain, FRG, China, Japan, and other countries is already in excess of $10 billion. That aid is increasing all the time..."

Studenikin tells how Abdulkarim went over to the "people's power" and mentions his subsequent "combat operations" against bandits, then recounts their conversation about "when the civil war will end." He quotes Abdulkarim as saying that "in order to stabilize the situation in the country," it is necessary "primarily to close the border with Pakistan and Iran." Studenikin concludes by noting Abdulkarim's desire to visit the Soviet Union.

BOVIN LAMBASTES U.S. PRESSURE ON NEW ZEALAND

PM031243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by own political observer A. Bovin: "The White House, Ignatius Loyola, and New Zealand Milk"]

[Text] Addressing the 39th session of the UN General Assembly on 24 September, U.S. President R. Reagan drew a picture of strong but peace-loving America ready, together with all mankind, "to serve as a catalyst in bringing about throughout the world an era of peace, freedom, and human dignity exceeding even the boldest flights of our imagination." Drawing on Mahatma Gandhi's view, the U.S. President rejected Rudyard Kipling's conclusion about the eternal antagonism between "East" and "West." Recalling the words of one of the "founding fathers" of the United States, Thomas Paine: "it is within our power to build the world anew!", R. Reagan called on those present "to approach each other with tenfold trust and thousandfold love." R. Reagan also remembered another founder, the founder of the "Society of Jesus", Ignatius Loyola. The President described the first general of the Order of Jesuits as "a great spiritual leader of mankind" and a proponent of "love and peace."

Not all U.S. presidents valued the "black pope" so highly. Back in the early 19th century, J. Adams wrote to his successor, President Thomas Jefferson: "If ever there was an association meriting eternal condemnation on earth and in hell then this, unquestionably, is Loyola's society." Incidentally, I am not in the least disputing R. Regan's right to enthuse over Loyola. It is possible that the U.S. President is impressed by his decisiveness and frankness. After all, who else could have written: "In order not to err, we must believe that what we see as white is black if that is what the church hierarchy says it is." It was also one of Loyola's followers, Escobar, who coined the cynical and frightening saying: "The end justifies the means." It was no accident that the Jesuits made hypocrisy and perfidy the highest principles guiding thier actions. The Jesuits created the so-called "flexible" morality, which turns everything topsy-turvy, where people are killed and betrayed solely for the sake of loving your neighbor and of truth. On the whole, it is very doubtful that mankind, whom R. Reagan was addressing, will approve of the choice of Ignatius Loyola as a "spiritual leader."

On the other hand, the President's sympathies enable us to gain a better understanding of the intellectual and moral premises that form the basis of the gulf between words and deeds, so characteristic of White House policy. The fact that the peace-loving utterances and assurances of the White House head do not fully correspond, to put it mildy, to the real political course steered by America has been noted on innumerable occasions. However, it is still topical. For this reason I shall cite one of the latest examples.

On 14 July this year the Labor party won the early parliamentary elections in New Zealand. Over many years, it had been calling for New Zealand's withdrawal from the ANZUS pact (a military-political bloc comprising Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.) True, lately its stance has been somewhat softened. The task was set of reorienting the pact, putting economic and political questions before military ones. ANZUS, David Lange New Zealand Labor premier and minister of foreign affairs has noted that ANZUS will not be a security alliance but a kind of economic strategy of Pacific Ocean countries." A demand has been made to ban nuclear-powered of nuclear-armed U.S. ships from entering the waters and ports of New Zealand. The new government will advocate that the South Pacific be declared a nuclear-free zone.

The Americans began to get nervous even during the election campaign. For instance, U.S. ambassador in Wellington, Monroe Brown, gravely in breach of diplomatic etiquette, let the New Zealand public know that Washington would react negatively to the proposed changes.

The Americans' concern clearly reaches beyond New Zealand's territorial waters. They are worried about a precedent being created -- the fact that if the New Zealand ban sticks, it could influence Australia, the Philippines, Japan, and other countries where anti-American and antinuclear sentiments prevail. For this reason, the journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, reckons that it will come as no surprise "if the present U.S. Administration, which expects unconditional loyalty from its allies, will try to eradicate this dangerous heresy in the Southern Hemisphere before it has had time to spread."

The "eradication" has already begun. "For the alliance to have any meaning at all," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said, "it is necessary for the armed forces of the alliance's member countries to be able to interact. Otherwise, it is no alliance at all." Promoted by Shultz, the Australians launched an attack of their own. "We will try," the Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden has declared, "to knock some sense into the heads of the New Zealand Labor politicians because a ban on visits by ships virtually means that there is no ANZUS treaty." Incidentally, when the minister was asked to step up the pressure, W. Hayden replied irritably that he was "not the United States' errand boy."

In addition to political pressure, there is economic pressure. This could have quite an impact on New Zealand, which exports a substantial share of its livestock farming products to the United States. On the very day that R. Reagan was paying homage to Ignatius Loyola from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, a UPI correspondent reported from Washington that "the United States has warned New Zealand's Labor government that the decision to ban nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered U.S. ships from its ports and territorial waters could soon have grave political and economic consequences for the country." UPI specifically cited the utterances of House Agriculture Committee Chairman E. De la Garza, House Foreign Affairs Committee member Stephen Solarz, and also officials from the State and Defense Departments. The picture is as follows: "In the past," a U.S. State Department staffer has pointed out, "when demands were made for restrictions on imports of dried milk and casein from New Zealand, the Pentagon always came to its defense, declaring: Don't touch those guys. They are our friends and important allies. Now, the Pentagon no longer defends them and the dairy industry lobby can attack them at will." The aim is simple: to frighten New Zealand farmers who play a leading role in the country's economy. The farmers will then exert pressure on the government, and the government will backtrack. So far, that has not happened. The government, New Zealand Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn, said in parliament, does not intend to resign itself to a situation where New Zealand is "a kind of protectorate" of the United States, and it is prepared to bear the consequences of its course. D. Lange made a similar statement in New York. "We," he stressed," "will not allow nuclear weapons into New Zealand. This is our fandamental, basic line."

It is difficult to say now how this confrontation will end. However, that is not the point. The point is the cynicism and hypocrisy of U.S. policy, which is entirely in the spirit of Ignatius Loyola's traditions. Using eloquent words and phrases, talking of freedoms and peoples' rights, and simultaneously, shamelessly blackmailing and intimidating a "friend" and ally... No, it was no accident that the U.S. President mentioned the Jesuits.

LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM021504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Lao Council of Ministers, and Lao foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 26-27 September en route to the 39th UN General Assembly session.

SRV LEADERS THANK USSR FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM031147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Permit us to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and, through them, all the Soviet people the most profound, cordial gratitude for the warm congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the SRV's national holiday.

In the 39 years since the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], have secured glorious victories in their revolutionary cause. During the prolonged, difficult struggle against imperialism and for independence, freedom, and the defense and development of revolutionary gains, the people of Vietnam always enjoyed resolute support and tremendous, valuable, effective assistance from the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people. The unity of the strategic interests of our parties and countries, based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and on the 1970 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, was again clearly manifested during the meeting between Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in June. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community is an extremely important factor in the cause of the Vietnamese people's implementation of the Fifth CPV Congress decisions aimed at successfully building socialism and reliably defending their socialist fatherland.

Permit us to wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by esteemed Comrade K.U. Chernenko, successful fulfillment of the impressive tasks defined by the 26th CPSU Congress in strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, the lasting bulwark of peace and reliable support of revolutionary forces throughout the world, and noteworthy victories in marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

May the fraternal, indissoluble friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union steadily strengthen and develop!

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

GDR'S HONECKER SPEAKS ON U.S., FRG POLICIES

LD031300 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 2/10 (TASS) -- The GDR new agency ADN reports:

To help preserve peace and make it last has been the prime concern of the German Democratic Republic from the day of its proclamation, party and state leader Erich Honecker said in a speech here on Tuesday on the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR.

The GDR leader was addressing people who had rendered outstanding services to establishing and building up the German Democratic Republic. He said "Never again, we vowed after the liberation from Hitler fascism, must a war start from German soil. With the first Constitution, adopted by the Provisional People's Chamber on October 7, 1949, peace policy became state policy."

"Today, when the United States policy of confrontation and its efforts for military superiority are threatening peace as never before since World War Two, when influential quarters in the Federal Republic of Germany want to bring about a revision of the results of the Second World War and post-war developments, we are resolved all the more to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear conflagration," Erich Honecker went on.

"In this we are firmly siding with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and are working together with all peaceful forces in the world. Disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistence are bedrock positions of our course," he added.

JARUZELSKI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CEMA, USSR TIES

PM021035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Integration"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep -- A conference of directors and party economic aktivs of over 60 Polish industrial enterprises which cooperate directly with industrial enterprises in the USSR and other socialist countries has been held here. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, took part in the conference's work.

Addressing the conference participants, he stressed that the conference's theme is of exceptional significance since it concerns the further deepening of Poland's economic integration and specialization within the CEMA members' community and, in particular, cooperation with Poland's main partner, the Soviet Union. Our conference has shown the importance and expediency of establishing systematic and direct cooperation between Polish industrial enterprises and related plants in the CEMA countries.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is of great political significance irrespective of the economic aspects. For Poles, the broadening of ties with the socialist countries is not only a factor of economic support but also provides important psychological support. As practice shows, Poland is capable, by its own efforts and with its friends' help, of overcoming the crisis and emerging onto the path of development. Everything happening now in Poland's economic life should serve as a lesson to those Western circles which underestimated the Polish people's patriotism and sense of responsibility and also socialist Poland's opportunities which are increased by the potential contained in its cooperation with the socialist countries, W. Jaruzelski stressed.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SOVIET-POLISH AIRCRAFT PACT

PM031355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep -- A Soviet-Polish agreement on further cooperation in aircraft building has been signed here. It envisages the production of several types of civil aircraft, including some to be used in agriculture, and also reciprocal deliveries of materials and aviation equipment.

For the Soviet side the document was signed by B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, who headed the Soviet delegation, and for the Polish side by J. Maciejewicz, Polish minister of metallurgy and machine industry.

The delegation heads emphasized in their speeches the high level of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the aviation industry field and expressed confidence that this cooperation will be further developed and deepened.

Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received B.P. Bugayev. During their conversation questions pertaining to further cooperation in the aviation industry between the two fraternal countries were discussed.

POLAND-USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD022134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting of the intergovernmental Polish-Soviet commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation has begun in Moscow. Direct cooperation of enterprises, specialization and cooperation of production as well as issues connected with goods exchange are included in the discussions. The delegations are headed by Deputy Chairmen Janusz Obodowski and Nikolay Talyzin.

Cooperation Discussed

LD032357 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been in progress for 2 days in Moscow. The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Chairman Janusz Obodowski, and the Soviet delegation is headed by Deputy Chairman Nikolay Talyzin. Members of the delegation have been discussing mutual economic cooperation up to the year 2000, direct cooperation between enterprises and economic organizations of the two states, and problems concerning further development of specialization and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. They are also discussing issues connected with mutual exchange of goods.

Deputy Chairman Obodowski was received by Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The conversation dealt with further development of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER MEETS USSR OFFICIALS

Talks With Patolichev

LD022005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A conversation was held today between Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade, and Steger, vice chancellor and federal minister for trade, commerce, and industry of Austria. Steger has come to Moscow to participate in the work of the 16th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The session began work on the same day. A broad range of issues is to be discussed, concerning the further development of the diverse commercial and economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Tikhonov Reception

LD032002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Steger, vice chancellor and federal minister for trade, commerce, and industry of Austria, who is in Moscow in connection with a routine session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission on economic and scientific and technological cooperation, in the Kremlin today.

During an exchange of views, satisfaction was expressed that good-neighborly Soviet-Austrian relations, based on the tried and tested basis of the 1955 state treaty and the law on Austria's permanent neutrality, are progressively developing and to mutual benefit.

It was noted that successful implementation of the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific-technical, and industrial cooperation up to 1990 is creating favorable potential for further improving and intensifying business links between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Republic, giving them an even more substantial and multifaceted character. Great work in this direction is being done by the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission.

During the conversation, confidence was expressed that the forthcoming official visit to the USSR by Austrian Federal Chancellor Sinowatz will enhance the broadening and deepening of multilateral Soviet-Austrian cooperation, serving the interests of both countries. It was also noted that the degree of mutal understanding which has been reached, and in general the good relations between the USSR and Austria, confirm the validity of policies of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, and contribute toward strengthening interstate trust on the European Continent, in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace and detente.

Baybakov Meeting

LD032058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Steger was received today by Comrade Baybakov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman. During the conversation, discussion took place on further developing trade and economic links between the USSR and Austria.

Talks Assessed

LD032014 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "We are satisfied with the state of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Austria and will continue efforts aimed at its further development and strengthening", Nikolay Patolichev, foreign trade minister of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent. He chaired the 16th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian intergovernmental commission, which closed here today.

Not only does fruitful economic cooperation bring tangible benefits to both countries, he stressed. It makes a positive impact on their bilateral relations as a whole, promotes stronger peace in Europe and helps create an atmosphere of confidence.

The Austrian Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger noted that the Soviet Union was not the fourth biggest trading partner of this Alpine republic. Austria's interest in furthering cooperaion with the USSR at the political, trade and economic levels will be demonstrated in the course of the upcoming official visit to the USSR by Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

The present session of the intergovernmental commission, he went on, has confirmed that Soviet-Austrian relations have acquired stable and multi-faceted character. The sides expressed mutual readiness to look for new promising forms and directions of cooperation.

The recent signing of several big contracts creates a solid foundation for boosting Austrian export to the USSR in the next few years. Negotiations are under way on the supply of metallurgical equipment, machine-tools and other types of machines, pipes and steel sheet to the USSR.

Big contracts were also signed for the supply of Soviet goods to Austria. The two countries mapped out measures to extend cooperation in engineering and in the production of consumer goods.

Soviet organisations will attract Austrian firms to the supply of equipment for projects under construction in third countries and will take part in building projects in Austria. Cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria is being broadened.

AWACS AIRCRAFT TO BE DEPLOYED IN GREECE

LD040853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] U.S. intelligence-gathering aircraft equipped with the AWACS system will be deployed in Greece. Reports to this effect were confirmed by Maroudhas, a Greek Government spokesman. He stated that the aircraft will be deployed next year at an airbase near the port of Preveza.

The plan to deploy the AWACS planes in Greece was first approved by the previous Greek Government. However, Maroudhas said, the present PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government decided to abide by the plan. It justifies this decision by references to the fact that there is a threat from Turkey.

FINNISH OFFICIAL HITS U.S. 'ADVICE' ON USSR TIES

PM021222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Oct -- Finnish parliamentary deputy Jermu Laine has sharply criticized the attempts of U.S. official representatives to drive a wedge into the development of Finland's fruitful trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. The fact that the American representatives handed out "advice" on limiting trade with the USSR during their stay in Finland, particularly on the eve of the signing of a new Soviet-Finnish agreement on commodity turnover and payments for the period of 1986-1990, Laine declared on addressing the country's supreme legislative organ, attests to serious U.S. intentions to undermine our friendly ties with the Soviet Union. Well aware how important cooperation with the USSR is, the parliamentarian continued, we can state with satisfaction that the new Soviet-Finnish agreement signed in Moscow is graphic testimony to the futility of such attempts by American figures. We do not need American advisers who call on Finland to renounce the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and the development of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, J. Laine emphasized.

TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS TURKISH MINISTER OF STATE

LD021518 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Ahmed Alptemocin, Turkish minister of state, had a conversation today. They discussed matters aimed at further developing trade and economic contacts between the two countries.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ TO ACCEPT NATO REFERENDUM RESULT

LD021324 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid October 2 TASS -- If a referendum on Spain's membership in NATO the majority of Spaniards come out for the withdrawal from the bloc, the government will put into practice the will of the nation, Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government, has pointed out.

Speaking over the national radio, he stressed that a considerable part of the country's population and of members of the ruling Socialist Party opposed Spain's membership in NATO.

USSR GOVERNMENT GREETS NEW LUXEMBOURG PREMIER

PM031329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Jacques Santer congratulating him and wishing him success in connection with his appointment as prime minister of Luxembourg.

In his reply telegram addressed to the USSR Council of Ministers, J. Santer expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES RYABOV IN BAGHDAD

LD032358 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 3 TASS -- The president of Iraq Saddam al-Hussayn received today Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Yakov Ryabov, the head of the Soviet delegation at celebrations to mark the damming of the Euphrates River. During their conversation both sides expressed satisfaction with the level of development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in all fields between the USSR and Iraq. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and some international problems of mutual interest.

CONTENT OF CHERNENKO, AL-HASANI TALKS SUMMARIZED

LD032347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Commenting on Comrade Chernenko's conversation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, the Democratic Yemeni chairman, the world press emphasizes that the Soviet Union has once again come out in favor of an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement to the Near East conflict with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO.

Here is a 'latest news' commentary, at the microphone is Vitaly Sobolev:

American newspapers are noting with disappointment and indignation that the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East is giving rise to a positive reaction in the Arab world; in particular King Husayn, addressing the Jordanian parliament, has just publicly supported it. The King simultaneously sharply criticized U.S. policy in the Near East.

The displeasure of the American commentators is understandable, but they should not be surprised by this report. The Soviet program for a Near East settlement virtually coincides with the platform worked out at the conference of Arab countries in Fes. The great majority of the delegations voted in favor of staging a Near East conference with the participation of all the interested sides at the previous 38th UN General Assembly session; only the United States, Israel, Canada and Australia voted against.

The surprise of the White House's official propagandists is also unjustified since the policy of Washington and Tel Aviv has long exposed the true intentions of its authors in the eyes of the Arab and world public. Neither the so-called "Camp David process," which has become deadlocked since the very first move, nor Reagan's notorious plan have brought, and cannot bring, peace to the Near East. On the contrary, they have merely led to a widening of the zone of military clashes and an exacerbation of the situation. The reliance on forceful methods and separate talks has been made in the interests only of the Israeli Zionists and their imperialist patrons and to the detriment of the national rights of the Arab peoples.

It is no less evident that the Soviet program for a Near East settlement takes into consideration the national interests of all countries and peoples who have been drawn into the conflict, including the Palestinians, who are stubbornly and vainly trying to dismiss Tel Aviv and Washington. It is natural that the Soviet proposals are being accepted as realistic, that is a fulfillable and specific plan to douse an inveterate and dangerous hotbed of armed conflicts. There is no doubt that a joining of all Arab forces to counter the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel will sooner or later compel those two countries to accept the idea of a peace conference on the Near East.

SUPREME SOVIET, KING FAHD EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD282227 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet sent a cable of congratulations to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of the Saudi National day. The cable expressed the most sincere wishes for good health and happiness for the king and for the friendly Saudi Arabian people to continue their progress and prosperity and to succeed in the struggle to establish a just and firm peace in the Middle East and fulfill the national aspirations of the Arab peoples.

In a reply cable addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet, his majesty the king expressed in the name of the people, the Government of Saudi Arabia, and in his own name gratitude for the congratulations and the sincere wishes. In his turn, he wished the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people continuous progress.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

PM021305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and marshal of the republic

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers send you, Comrade Machel, the Frelimo Party, and the Government and people of Mozambique congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the start of Frelimo's armed struggle against colonial rule.

The Soviet Union has always been on the side of the Mozambique patriots who took up weapons in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence. Today it is with a feeling of affection and solidarity that Soviet people regard the Mozambique people as they wage the struggle against the intrigues of internal and external enemies, for their revolutionary gains and for the right to a new life.

We wish you, Comrade Machel, all Mozambicans, and their People's Armed Forces further successes in defending and strengthening the cause of the revolution.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

HABRE REGIME SAID PLANNING TO CAPTURE N. CHAD

PM031153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Plans To Capture Northern Regions"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct -- The illegal Habre regime is planning a new attack on the northern regions of Chad controlled by the Transitional Government of the National Unity.

Plans have been prepared in Ndjamena, the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reported today, for the capture of the northern territories. It points out that the forthcoming talks between French President F. Mitterrand and the head of the Ndjamena regime during Habre's visit to Paris, due to take place on 5 October, will focus attention on these plans. Interesting in this connection is another pronouncement by the same paper. The French Defense Ministry, it writes, does not intend to artificially accelerate the evacuation of paratroopers from the key positions they occupy in Chad.

DETERIORATING GRENADA SITUATION APPRAISED

PM031301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Untamed Grenada"]

[Text] Havana, 24 Sep -- Despite the continuing U.S. military presence and the terror and repression against the country's progressive forces, Grenadians are courageously continuing the struggle for their future, said George Louison, a comrade-in-arms of Grenada's late prime minister, Maurice Bishop, and, prior to the U.S. aggression, a former member of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and the agriculture minister of this island state in the Caribbean.

The occupation regime has plunged the country's economy into a deep crisis, G. Louison said. A depression, a slump in production, and the closure of enterprises are the fruits of the notorious U.S.-style "new order." All the programs of the ousted people's revolutionary government have been canceled; no more housing is being built on the island, state livestock units and peasant cooperatives have been destroyed, and health care and education have broken down. Washington's promises to stimulate business activity in the country and thereby ensure its "prosperity" remain only on paper.

Even tourism, which the Reagan administration promised the Grenadians would reach previously unattained heights, has declined to a minimum.

The economic collapse of the pro-U.S. regime has exacerbated the contradictions in society. The social evils and vices of neocolonial societies have been revealed. Unemployment, which during the revolution years was successfully reduced to 14 percent of the total able-bodied population, is now over 40 percent. Thousands of vagrants wander around the island's towns and villages, and there has been a sharp increase in prostitution. Grenada is being hit by an unprecedented crime wave and is discovering a massive scale of drug abuse for the first time. The Washington "liberators" have even gone so far as to grow marijuana themselves.

Entangled in its attempts to create a "tropical model of a free society" in Grenada, the White House decided to hold elections in the occupied country and give a semblance of legality to the neocolonial rule, G. Louison continued. At first, the Grenadians were completely apathetic toward the election campaign; after all, at the first stage only right-wing parties participated and their platform is unpopular. As for the odious figure of the former dictator Gairy and his lackeys, with the appearance of a new party in the political arena the activeness of Grenada's masses has risen noticeably.

We are talking about the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement founded by K. Radix, G. Louison, and their supporters. Its nucleus is comprised of progressive figures who are resolutely opposed to the occupation system. Our party has three program tasks, my interlocutor noted. The first is to restore sovereignty and independence and to ensure a complete and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops. The second is to campaign against the abondonment of progressive transformations and for their restoration. Finally, the third is to widely propagandize M. Bishop's political legacy.

The Patriotic Movement's popularity and support are growing daily. That is not to the liking of the occupation authorities and the local oligarchy, but they do not intend to impose an official ban on the activity of the left-wing forces, fearing popular protest.

Under these conditions, Washington is unleashing a new terror campaign in Grenada. Just like a year ago, U.S. helicopters overfly the island and police patrols and special army subunits rampage through the streets. Everything is being done to force the island's inhabitants to come to terms with the occupation and renounce the struggle to liberate the motherland. However, it is no use; the people, have recognized the fruits of the revolution, will not give up their gains even in the face of machine guns. Grenada is struggling and will win at all costs, G. Louison said in conclusion.

U.S. FAILS TO SWAY EEC OVER C. AMERICA POLICY

PM031317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin "International Commentary": "They Themselves Tripped Up..."]

[Text] The Foreign ministeries of the Common Market countries, and also of Spain and Portugal, which are awaiting admission to the EEC, have held a conference in San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, with the foreign ministers of Central American countries and the "Contadora group" (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), which has drawn up an action program for normalizing the situation in this "hot spot" on earth. West Europe has long had an interest in Central America, which has beocme one of the chief suppliers of tropical products to the Common Market countries. They import a considerable proportion of their bananas and coffee from there. They would like to more deeply penetrate the economies of those countries, but here the American monoplies zealously guard their interests.

THE WASHINGTON POST sounded the alarm when it warned: "The West European foreign ministers have come to San Jose to proclaim an initiative designed to extend their influence in the Central American region." This alone was enough to displease Washington. However, the West European ministers went even further. They decided to support the "Contadora group's" efforts to secure peace in Central America and grant economic aid to the region's countries, including Nicaragua.

This had scarcely become known when U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz sent a letter to the foreign ministers of the "Ten" even before the conference opened in which he warned his West European colleagues against "increasing economic aid or political support to the Sandinist government in Nicaragua." "Washington," Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote in this connection, "has its own views regarding ideas about 'cooperation'; the United States would prefer to see European states concluding bilateral agreements only with those Central American countries that Washington supports."

The White House decided to trip up its West European partners, this time in Central America. However, it tripped up itself. The West European participants in the San Jose conference did not heed Washington's demands, and Nicaragua is named in the communique where it speaks of giving political support and economic aid to Central American countries. Despite the United States, it also contains a point concerning the removal of foreign military advisers and military training bases from the territory of the region's countries and the cessation of foreign troop maneuvers.

Concerning White House pressure on the West European countries before, during, and after the San Jose conference, C. Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, said: "What has Reagan to do with all this? As far as I know, he is not a member of the European community."

Just so. Only, as we see, Washington still considers itself the master of Central America, as in the times of the "Monroe Doctrine" and the unchecked domination by the United Fruit Company and the dictator Somoza.

However, the United States failed to take its West European partners in hand. Now, it has fallen with even greater fury on its "allies" in Central America, trying to make them reject the idea of the regional peace treaty drawn up by the "Contadora group" and harden their positions regarding Nicaragua. The purpose of the new pressure is clear -- to clear the way for the expansion of U.S. military interference in Central America.

PCC'S MACHADO REVIEWS CUBAN-SOVIET TIES

PM281151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, under the rubric "Following the Course of Party Congresses": "Comrades-in-Arms, Like-Minded people"]

[Text] Havana -- The relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] are a firm foundation on which the indestructible bonds linking the peoples of the Soviet Union and the island of freedom are based and are developing.

The CPSU, as the loyal continuer of the cause of V.I. Lenin, brilliant leader of the world proletariat, paved the way for the first time in history to the building of socialism and communism, thereby fulfilling one of the most important creative tasks. This led to the creation of a rich and truly inexhaustible fund of experience for all the revolutionary forces in the world. The USSR's achievements are highly rated by Cuba's Communists, who are working to strengthen and protect socialist gains in the first worker-and-peasant state in the Western hemisphere.

Life has splendidly confirmed V.I. Lenin's conclusion that states that different countries take different paths to socialism; this is particularly reflected in the features of a society's political system. Nevertheless, the supreme value of the CPSU's experience is clear for all people who have chosen the path of socialist creation or are struggling to make the transition to this path. The builders of the new world everywhere can rely on the Soviet land's fraternal support and cooperation and always count on its people's internationalist solidarity. The very fact of the USSR's existence is an inspiration for those who are struggling for the working people's happiness. As Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, said from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, "we express gratitude not only for what has been done for us, but also for what this great country and its great people have done for all mankind."

The Soviet-Cuban joint declaration signed on 2 February 1974 noted that "the CPSU and the PCC will steadily broaden and improve their cooperation at all levels, regularly exchange delegations of party workers, strengthen contacts between the party presses, and comprehensively expand the exchange of socialist and communist building experience. We can say with satisfaction that these tasks are being successfully resolved. Top-level talks and discussions play a special role in developing ties between the two countries and peoples. The participation by delegations from the two parties in CPSU and PCC congresses and in the most importants events of social life in the USSR and the island of freedom is also of great significance. Fruitful Soviet-Cuban meetings are held during conferences of secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees and those held during foreign party congresses, the congresses of mass organizations, and major international forums.

Over 60 CPSU delegations visited Cuba between 1981 and 1983. Over 100 PCC delegations were received on Soviet soil in the same period. Our cooperation continues to deepen in training and improving the skills of cadres and close contacts have been established between the two countries' party schools within the framework of this cooperation.

Bilateral ties are developing fruitfully between press organs and other mass media.

We have begun to exchange lecturers who convey Marxist-Leninist ideas and the truth about world events to the masses.

Direct contacts between sections of the two parties' Central Committees have reached a higher level. Ties between the two sister-cities of Leningrad and Santiago de Cuba are developing particularly intensively at the CPSU obkom and PCC provincial committee level [as published].

Our parties are paying great attention to broadening ties between the Lenin Komsomol and the Cuban Union of Young Communists as well as between the two countries' sociopolitical and mass organizations. In this respect, note must be made of the importance of the work being done by the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association.

Reciprocal contacts among rank and file Communists and the broad party aktiv have been broadening during the development of multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the PCC. This process is gathering momentum mainly on the sites of Soviet-Cuban cooperation projects.

The building of a new society sets each fraternal party complex and responsible tasks. Their solution is subordinated to Communists' great slogan: All for man and for the good of man.

It is essential, therefore, to conduct a purposeful search for the best means and methods of resolving the socioeconomic problems and internal political and international questions in all the community countries. Our two parties are making a weighty contribution to this creative search.

We know that the Soviet Union highly rates the island of freedom's experience in the spheres of public health care and education and in the internationalist training of working people. It has also viewed with interest the forms of the PCC's activity in broadening its ties with the masses. Certain elements of our work are being studied in detail by our friends with the possible aim of applying them in practice, and this is highly gratifying to us. Soviet Communists' attentive attitude to our affairs is as natural as the daily utilization of the achievements of the CPSU and the other communist and workers parties on Cuban soil.

We recently applied the work experience of an element of the CPSU apparatus as important as the party organ instructors. The introduction of the post of instructor within PCC municipal committees has enabled us to considerably improve the structure and mechanism of our regional committees. The assistance given to primary organizations and the monitoring of their activity have been stepped up, and this has led to the enhancement of the role of the party's lower links, primarily in economic development.

Cadre policy is another sphere where the work of Cuba's Communists is being enriched by the valuable experience of Lenin's party. In the past 10 years, 658 leaders and staffers of the PCC apparatus have taken political training courses at Soviet party schools and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and 24 have submitted candidate's dissertations in the USSR. In the same period, 123 Cuban party school teachers improved their professional level in CPSU educational institutions.

Cuba has applied the wealth of Soviet Communists' experience in improving the structure of the party apparatus and aktiv, from primary organizations to the Central Committee. At the same time, of course, our country uses the forms and methods of our friends' work in light of our specific conditions. Our friends' practice in the sphere of planning party work, both current, medium- and long-term planning, is extremely useful.

The establishment of councils of primary party organization secretaries at Cuban production associations is another result of the comradely exchange of achievements, which helps Cuban Communists successfully fulfill their historic mission.

The working people of the island of freedom are now working at implementing the decisions of the Second PCC Congress and PCC Central Committee plenums. The party is comprehensively strengthening its leading role in society and directing its activity toward giving material form to our slogan "Production and defense [oborona]." As Comrade F. Castro has noted, there is not the slighest conflict between the two components of this slogan; on the contrary, they complement one another. We are struggling to raise labor productivity, increase crop yield, and save energy, fuel, and raw materials -- in other words, to reduce output prime costs and increase the profitability of the republic's enterprises and cooperatives.

The support that we have received from the Soviet Union for 25 years has been of tremendous significance for socialist building in Cuba. This assistance has enabled Cuba to create sectors that simply did not exist prior to 1959. For example, the steel-making industry, agricultural machine building, fertilizer production, a modern fishing industry, electronics, and so forth. The development of trade relations between the two countries is characterized by absolute fairness and the establishment of particularly favorable conditions for Cuban exports.

The current 5-year plan marks a new step forward in developing and deepening cooperation between the two countries, both in the scale of reciprocal supplies and technical assistance and in the broad scope of major national economic tasks. In accordance with the intergovernmental agreement, the USSR is helping to build, rebuild, or modernize major Cuban economic projects including the republic's first nuclear power station, the Holguin Metallurgical Enterprise, the Punta Gorda Nickel Plant, facilities for the production of metal structures, and a major textile combine at Santiago de Cuba. Our Soviet friends are helping in creating new machine building capacities at Santa Clara, building an oil refiniery at Cienfuegos, rebuilding the "Antillana de Acero" metallurgical enterprise, and building or modernizing sugar industry facilities.

Cooperation between the two countries is also deepening in the scientific and technical sphere and in the field of forming, training, and improving the skills of Cuba's national cadres. In addition to the existing centers involved in this education and training work, a further 185 vocational and technical schools and technical colleges are being built by joint efforts, which will increase the number of these collectives to 321. Over 375,000 skilled workers and technicians have already been trained in Cuba with Soviet specialists' assistance.

The main areas of cooperation for 1986-1990 as well as for the period through the year 2000 are now being formulated. Joint efforts are again being applied to sectors of paramount importance such as metallurgy, chemicals, computer equipment, oil extraction and refining, and the development of agro-industrial complexes in such spheres as sugar production, arable farming, stockraising, fishing, and the timber industry. All this is to be linked with multifaceted cooperation within the framework of CEMA, which Cuba joined in 1972.

The assistance given by the Soviet Union to Cuba in all our efforts aimed at transforming the island of freedom into an unconquerable bastion of socialism, a bastion of such strength and firmness that the U.S. imperialists would meet the resolute resistance of an armed people were they to attack our republic, may be called truly exemplary. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided evidence of the great support for our just cause when he said that the USSR "has been, is, and will remain with Cuba through thick and thin."

Now, when U.S. imperialism's aggressive militarist policy is gravely threatening peace and even mankind's very existence, indivisible joint action by the socialist countries and the revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces of the whole world in the struggle to thwart the criminal plans of the Reagan administration and its supporters is more necessary than ever. Cuba's Communists support the firm and resolute policy of the Soviet Union in rejecting Washington's blackmail.

We unanimously support the CPSU's efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war and express complete solidarity with the USSR's constructive initiatives in this very important sphere. As the Second PCC Congress confirmed, "no one should try to force Cuba to change its position or forgo its principles. Cuba is and will remain the friend of the Soviet Union and all the socialist states. Cuba adheres and will continue to adhere to internationalist positions."

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

FL021750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today received Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

At the meeting, matters of interest to both parties related to certain aspects of the international situation were discussed, and the fraternal relations that exist between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party were reaffirmed. The meeting was held at Central Committee headquarters of the CPSU.

URUGUAY CP BOOSTS EFFORTS FOR COMING ELECTIONS

LD031510 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires October 3 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay has stressed the immense significance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries directed at preserving peace and lessening international tension. It points in a statement published here to the mounting popular struggle for peace and stresses the importance of the Latin American movement against the Reagan administration's aggressive, militarist policies.

The Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party urges the Uruguayans to redouble their efforts with a view to securing victory at the forthcoming November 25 general elections for the anti-imperialist coalition uniting democratic and patriotic forces. The Uruguayan people, the statement goes, are on the threshold of a major class battle against the ruling military regime. It will take place under the slogans of support for the urgent demands of the working people, for political and social reforms.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM271536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents O. Gusev, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov under the general heading: "Concern for the Replacements"]

[Text] Kiev -- A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held yesterday. It discussed the republic party organizations' tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on these questions. The report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Leadership of the Komsomol, the keynote speaker said, is a very important area of our party's multifaceted activity. On the basis of a wealth of experience, Ukrainian party committees seek to constantly improve work on the communist education of young people. There is the fine tradition of republic Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members' meetings with secretaries and members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and first secretaries of Komsomol Obkoms, as well as leading workers' meetings with the Komsomol aktiv at local level. Party committees give Komsomol organizations regular assistance. All this helps to increase the activeness of the republic's Komsomol and the growth of its authority.

It is becoming customary, the plenum participants noted, to give the Komsomol specific tasks to perform. The young people of the republic's capital, for example, have the task of participating in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and introducing its achievements into production. The Dnepropetrovsk Komsomol organization is actively solving tasks connected with the social reorganization of the countryside. The Zaporozhye organization has taken charge of production mechanization and automation, and the Cherkassy organization is in charge of improving public-sector livestock raising efficiency. Unfortunately, this experience is not being utilized everywhere. It was said at the plenum that in some collectives work with young people is inadequate and party committees are not looking closely enough at Komsomol organizations' activity.

In work with young people, the speakers said, lively, day-to-day contact and frank and confidential conversations on matters causing worry are particularly important. But in Voroshilovgrad, Ivan-Frankovsk, Kiev, and Rovno Oblasts some leading workers rarely meet with young people at work; they do not visit hostels, attend Komsomol meetings, or give organizations specific assistance.

There is a lot of formalism in this area. In the last 18 months the party committee of the "Pervomayskugol" Association's "Toshkovskaya" Mine has discussed reports by the Komsomol committee secretary on three occasions at its meetings, and the Komsomol organization's work has been deemed unsatisfactory on two, but there has been no sign of any changes for the better.

There must continue to be day-to-day concern, the keynote and other speakers said, for strengthening the party nucleus in the Komsomol. A large detachment of young Communists -- 240,000 -- is now working in it. They head 68 percent of the primary Komsomol organizations (not counting those at schools).

An analysis shows that some party committees and obkoms and the Komsomol Central Committee do not always closely scrutinize the political, work, and moral qualities of young people recommended for Komsomol work.

The promotion of untrained and sometimes even unsuitable people is obviously detrimental to the cause and gives rise to a high rate turnover. Every year in the republic a considerable number of secretaries and even more instructors are replaced at Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms. Also worrying is the fact that some Komsomol workers have had to be released for serious violations of discipline, abuse of their official position, unsuitable behavior, or deception.

The main thing here as far as the Komsomol and all our young people are concerned, the speakers pointed out, is to become fully involved in the multifaceted work the party is doing at the stage of improving developed socialism. The Komsomol organization at the K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant in Dnepropetrovsk has more than 1,200 members. Patronage of the creation and production of new agricultural equipment, job assessment and rationalization, and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and pay -- these and many other functions have become shock tasks for plant Komsomol members.

At the same time, a situation persists where not everything is being done to involve young people extensively in creative pariticipation in the solution of national economic tasks. If all Komsomol members performed their duties in accordance with the rules, there would be much less need to talk about instances of mismanagement, extravagance, and absenteeism which have occurred, in particular in the collectives of the "Azovstal" and "Zaporozhstal" Metallurgical Combines, the Makeyevka and Krivoy Rog Coke By-Product Plants, and some other collectives. Recent years have seen a marked decrease in the number of Komsomol youth collectives at livestock raising units in Chernigov, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitsky, and Poltava Oblasts. Attention was also drawn to the other side of the problem -- in some cases, economic managers are still adopting a mercenary attitude toward young people's labor enthusiasm.

The keynote and other speakers at the plenum noted that the CPSU Central Committee has put forward the task of raising young people who will not flinch, who will not bend beneath the weight of historical responsibility for the future of the country, for the future of socialism and the world. That is why the paramount task is to instill a Marxist-Leninist outlook in young people, enrich them in every way with the revolutionary experience of older generations, and instill class consciousness and lofty ideological and moral qualities. Ideological conviction, devotion to the party's cause, and selflessness in the struggle to implement plans for socialist building -- these are the qualities that, above all, characterize the makeup of our young people.

Ukrainian party organizations are doing a very great deal to ideologically temper young people, but instances of omissions in this very important area were cited. A number of party committees were criticized for neglecting educational work among young people and paying insufficient attention to implementing the school reform. The Ministry of Education (M. Fomenko), the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Ye. Kadatskiy), and republic law-enforcement organs (I. Gladush, P. Osipenko, and V. Zaychuk) are dealing unsatisfactorily with matters relating to the education of minors and adolescents. By no means everything has been done or is being done in this sphere by republic Komsomol committees.

As for improving Komsomol organizations' work style and methods, speakers said that some Komsomol committees are not concrete enough in their work and lack the ability to pinpoint the main, decisive elements and focus Komsomol organizations' efforts on them. There is still a lot of ballyhoo, formalism, and pomp. The fascination with various mass events -- rallies, relay races, and tours -- has meant that some Komsomol workers have lost touch somewhat with the problems of real life and are no longer in direct contact with ordinary Komsomol members. Criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed in some organizations.

Concrete and businesslike leadership on the part of party committees would mean far fewer shortcomings in Komsomol committees' work style. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the local party committees, speakers noted, should have noticed earlier the omissions in work with the Komsomol cadre reserve. The upshot is that because of the absence of a trained reserve many posts in Komsomol committees remain vacant.

The plenum outlined measures to intensify ideological tempering of young people, further develop their creative activeness, and increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our socialist motherland.

A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, reported at the plenum on measures to further improve the quality of ideological work. A resolution was adopted on the matter and a plan of appropriate measures was approved.

Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report

AU281528 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Sep 84 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 21 September plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] Comrades: Our party has always regarded it as its important task to educate the younger generation and to shape within it a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and high ideomoral qualities. It was and is being guided in this task by the LENINIST THESIS THAT "WE ARE A PARTY OF THE FUTURE, AND THE FUTURE BELONGS TO YOUNG PEOPLE. WE ARE A PARTY OF INNOVATORS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE ALWAYS MORE WILLINGLY FOLLOW THE INNOVATORS."

And today there is every reason to say that one of the most outstanding achievements of the party's revolutionary and transforming activity is the fact that it has educated generations of young people utterly devoted to the ideals of communism and contributing a ponderable share in the accomplishment of the tasks for economic and social construction and in strengthening the motherland's defense capacity.

We take legitimate pride in the deeds of the Leninist Komsomol -- AN ADVANCED DETACHMENT OF THE SOVIET YOUTHS, THE COMBAT RESERVE OF THE PARTY, ITS RELIABLE ASSISTANCE, AND AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE SYSTEM OF A SOCIETY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

THE ALL-UNION LEAGUE OF COMMUNIST SOVIET YOUTHS HAS BEEN CARRYING THE NAME OF THE GREAT LENIN IN A WORTHY WAY FOR 60 YEARS, AND WITH ITS ENTIRE ACTIVITY HAS BEEN MANIFESTING UNSHAKABLE LOYALTY TO LENIN'S HERITAGE AND THE BANNER OF OCTOBER.

The entire experience of socialist construction is convincing evidence that party leadership based on the Leninist principles tested in life is the first and most important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of the generations, a token of the Komsomol's ideological adherence and of its high sociopolitical activity.

The Communists have received the CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON FURTHER IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP IN THE KOMSOMOL AND RAISING THE LATTER'S ROLE IN THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF YOUTHS as a new display of the party's concern for revealing the abilities of the younger generation, and for invigorating its particpation on matters of the party and the people.

THIS IMPORTANT PARTY DOCUMENT, AS WELL AS COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO'S REPORTS AT THE JUNE 1983 AND THE FEBRUARY AND APRIL 1984 PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND AT THE ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE OF KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES, HAVE FURTHER DEVELOPED THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS, AND SET FORTH A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR SHAPING THE YOUNGER GENERATION INTO A SOCIETY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

The CPSU Central Committee decision was preceded by a deep analysis of the processes and phenomena taking place among youths, by a circumstantial study of all Komsomol links, and of the practice of party leadership over Komsomol organizations. The main conclusion from the work performed is that the task of shaping new generations of the builders of communism is acquiring very high, truly strategic importance. This has been brought about, one, by the fact that the tasks confronting us in the process of improving developed socialism are great and complex; and two, by the fact that the confrontation between the two social systems has intensified. The ideological and political struggle in the worldwide arena has escalated, and the threat of war, through the fault of imperialism, has increased.

All that calls for further strengthening party leadership in the Komsomol, and for improving the entire subject of youth education. In this multiform work, we must keep in mind the fact that the millions of young citizens who are about to begin their independent lives -- as far as the standards of their education, information, culture, and professional training are concerned -- are the best prepared in our country's entire history. They have grown under conditions of peace and socialism, constantly increasing prosperity, and broad chances for all-round personality development.

Our young people continue the cause of the older generations in a worthy manner, but we must be awaare of the fact that some people display individualism, indiscipline, a consumer-like attitude to life, labor, and social passiveness. Some young people are poorly prepared for overcoming difficulties in life, give in to them, and are insufficiently immune to the effects of bourgeois propaganda and to views alien to us.

To a significant degree, this implies omissions in the work of some party committees and basic party organizations, shortcomings in the style and methods of activity performed by Komsomol organizations, and the occasionally poor effectiveness of educational efforts made by the latter.

While discussing this issue at the plenum, the Central Committee Politburo had in mind the circumstantial scrutiny of the work of the republic's party and Komsomol organizations and, proceeding from the directives set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decision, the determination of the way to further improve party leadership in the Komsomol and in the communist education of young people.

While preparing for the plenum, the Politburo drew up a concrete plan for implementing the directives of the CPSU Central Committee. Amended with the proposals and remarks made by obkoms and Central Committee members, it has been submitted to the plenum for examination.

I -- RAISING THE LEVEL OF PARTY LEADERSHIP IN KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS

Leadership over the Komsomol, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, is a highly important sector in our party's activity. After all, this is the question of leadership over a communist youth organization, integrating the advanced youths, and working among all young people. And young people now make up more than a half of the entire country's population.

They make up, without any exaggeration, the most dynamic, active, and also the most inquisitive part of our society. And, naturally enough, in work among them, a creative and well considered approach is needed as nowhere else. Even the slightest manifestations of formalism and stereotype are intolerable there.

WHILE RELYING ON THE RICH EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED BY THE PARTY AND GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN PARTY DOCUMENTS, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN ENDEAVORING TO CONSTANTLY IMPROVE THEIR WORK IN THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF YOUTHS, TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP IN THE KOMSOMOL, AND TO ENSURE THAT THIS ACTIVITY IS SYSTEMATIC.

As is known, the tasks of the republic's party organizations for intensifying work in the Komsomal and among youths were discussed at the November 1977 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In December 1980, just before the 26th party congress, the Central Committee Politburo sanctioned additional measures for improving the work of the republic's Komsomol organizations. Much attention was paid to these issues in the organizational and political measures taken by the Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses, in the materials of the Central Committee plenums, and in a number of other documents of the Central Committee.

The meetings of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members with Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and bureau members, with oblast Komsomol committee first secretaries, as well as the meetings of leading functionaries with local Komsomol aktivs have become traditional. Most party committees pay constant attention to the activity of Komsomol organizations. All this helps raise the activity of the republic's Komsomol and boost its prestige. The ranks of the Ukraine's Komsomol organizations are expanding year in and year out, and they now number about 7 million young men and women. The qualitative composition of the cadres of Komsomol functionaries is improving. The organization of the political education, of the class, patriotic, and internationalist training of young people is being perfected.

THE PRACTICE OF ENTRUSTING TO THE KOMSOMOL CONCRETE TASKS, TOPICAL FOR THE REGION OR COLLECTIVES CONCERNED, TASKS WHOSE ACCOMPLISHMENT ENABLES YOUNG PEOPLE TO OBTAIN REAL TEMPERING, TO REVEAL AND TO RAISE TALENTED ORGANIZERS, HAS BECOME A RULE IN THE REPUBLIC.

A concrete participation in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in applying its achievements in production has become such a task for the Komsomols and young people of the republic's capital; to ensure that mining equipment operates highly productively has been a task for Donetsk Oblast Komsomols and youths; in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, it has been their task to settle social reform problems; in Zaporozhye Oblast -- the task of mechanizing and automating production, and of reducing the share of manual labor; and in Cherkassy Oblast -- the task of raising the effectiveness of communal stockbreeding.

Unfortunately, the practice of engaging young people in concrete and interesting tasks still has not become commonplace. The examination has shown that, in individual collectives, work among youths was poor, and that party committees did not go deep into the activity of Komsomol organizations. This is applicable, for example, to some Komsomol organizations in Novoarkhangelskiy and Ustinovskiy Rayons, Kirovograd Oblast; in Chernukhinskiy Rayon, Poltava Oblast; and in Glukhovskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast. Attention is also drawn to the fact that, in the last 3-4 years, issues concerning Komsomol leadership in the aforesaid rayons were not discussed either at raykom plenums, or at the sessions of raykom bureaus.

Live and daily contacts, frank and confidential conversations on exciting topics are particulary important in work among youths, but this practice is still a long way from commonplace. For example, some leading party, administrative, trade union, and economic functionaries in Voroshilovgrad, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, and Rovno Oblasts only seldom meet young people in production, do not inspect boarding houses, do not attend Komsomol meetings or bureau and committee sessions, and do not give them concrete assistance.

In the last 18 months, for example, the party committee of the Toshkovskaya Mine under the Pervomaysk Coal Mining Association three times discussed at its sessions reports by the Komsomol committee secretary, and on two occasions found the work of the Komsomol organization to be unsatisfactory. At the mine, there is not even one single Komsomol or youth collective, only 25 percent of the Komsomols have missions to carry out, and some Komsomols are among truants.

However, Comrade T.G. Lushkov, party committee secretary at the mine, failed to give the Komsomol committee any assistance in eliminating the shortcomings, and in the 18 months did not attend even one single Komsomol committee session. Of course, this is abnormal.

While evaluating the work performed by party committees, we must apparently have also a closer look at the performance of Komsomol organizations. Party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms are obligated to know perfectly and to assess correctly the situation in youth collectives and Komsomol organizations, and must assist them in every way. Komsomols should be more frequently invited to party meetings in order to obtain political tempering, and to learn how to take a principled, party-like attitude toward the matter at hand.

All topical questions concerning the labor, living, and recreation conditions of youths, promotions, housing distributions, room in boarding houses, kindergartens, and nurseries should be settled without fail with the participation of Komsomol organizations.

WE MUST ALSO IN THE FUTURE TAKE CONSTANT CARE ABOUT STRENGTHENING THE PARTY CORE IN THE KOMSOMOL. The Komsomol has on its staff a large detachment of young Communists numbering 240,000. They are at the head of 68 percent of basic Komsomol organizations (excluding those at schools). Practically all secretaries of rayon, city, and oblast Komsomol committees are Communists. Many CPSU members and candidate members have been elected to Komsomol bureaus and committees. For them, it is an important party commission that has to be carried out conscientiously.

The participation in the work of elective party bodies is a good school for Komsomol aktivs. The CPSU Central Committee has found it expedient to elect Komsomol organization secretaries who have proved to be good youth organizers to party committees and bureaus. For this purpose, fuller use is to be made of the present accountability and election campaign in party organizations.

The Komsomol possesses an important role in the training of new party members. More than 60,000 komsomoltsy are being admitted in the republic each year to the ranks of CPSU candidate members.

To recommend a komsomolets to the party is a matter of high responsibility. The recommendations should, as a rule, be discussed in Komsomol groups and shop organizations. In this case, publicity is particularly necessary, and a bussinesslike and principled discussion on such issues at Komsomol and open party meetings has a significant educational effect on all komsomoltsy.

Naturally enough, the cases of disregarding the opinion of Komsomol organizations in the process of admitting new party members are to be assessed strictly.

The newspaper PRAVDA recently reported on such a case that occurred in Odessa. The obkom has taken appropriate steps, but also all party committees should draw the proper conclusions from what has happened.

THE SELECTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND EDUCATION OF CADRES, THEIR TRAINING IN MODERN FORMS AND METHODS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE MASSES ARE FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TO INFLUENCE WORK IN THE KOMSOMOL.

The Komsomol is being increasingly staffed by young and talented youth organizers with production experience and with completed military service. The number of specialists among them has increased, 22 komsomoltsy have been elected in our republic as deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 86 to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, and nearly 111,000 to the local soviets of people's deputies.

In their practice, party committees have adopted meetings and discussions with secretaries of rayon, city, and oblast Komsomol committees and other functionaries. Their training has been organized everywhere. A significant place belongs in this respect to the Higher Party School.

We must improve this work in every way. After all, Komsomol cadres are one of the main reserves for promotion to party and administrative jobs. In connection with this, it is appropriate to refer to the following figures. In the republic, almost 50 percent of obkom secretaries, 36 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries, nearly 33 percent of oblispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen, 25 percent of gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen, and nearly 40 percent of trade union functionaries were in the past on the Komsomol staff. The intake of Komsomol cadres to party jobs must also be given unabated attention in the future.

The analysis shows that individual party committees, oblast Komsomol committees, and even the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee (Comrades V.I. Mironenko and V.I. Tsybukh) do not always profoundly study the political, businesslike, and moral qualities of young people recommended for Komsomol jobs. The practice to promote unprepared and occasionally even random people is, naturally, harmful to the cause, and brings about a big turnover of cadres. As a result of this, many secretaries of rayon, city, and oblast Komsomol committees, and even more instructors, are being exchanged every year. This particularly applies to Ternopol, Nikolayev, Kherson, and Vinnitsa Oblast Komsomol committees.

Arousing concern is also the fact that some Komsomol functionaries had to be dismissed for serious breaks in Komsomol discipline, eyewash, and misbehavior. Such cases occurred in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Nikolayev, and Odessa Oblasts. Serious shortcomings were revealed in the organization of work in construction detachments, particularly at the Lvov State University, Polytechnical and Medical Institutes, the Kharkov Radio and Electronics Institute, the Kiev State Unviersity, the Voroshilovgrad Engineering Institute, and in some oblast-level sputnik bureaus for international youth tourism.

At their accountability and election meetings, Komsomol organizations should select for Komsomol jobs politically mature, talented, and morally blameless youth organizers. It should be borne in mind that not every young person, even a well educated and erudite one, is capable of being a youth leader by vocation. In addition to high political and moral qualities, for this purpose one needs a vocation, the ability to find ways to the hearts and souls of young men and women, and the ability to lead them. One also needs the ability to address large audiences in a brilliant and persuasive way, have an intimate conversation with a person, to participate in a sharp dispute, to rebuff a demagogue, and, certainly, to organize the matter at hand. These are the indispensable qualities of a Komsomol functionary.

We have many young people in possession of these qualities; we only need to notice them on time and to engage them in Komsomol affairs. Certainly, a young man or woman does not turn into a Komsomol leader just overnight. KOMSOMOL CADRES MUST BE CULTIVATED AND ASSISTED WITH PATERNAL SOLICITUDE. After all, for a young person the selection to a Komsomol job is in essence the first step on the long path of life, is the first school of political tempering. It would be wrong to regard fresh youth leaders as fully shaped ones. It is highly important to give opportune support to a young organizer, and to correct him when he makes a mistake. At the same time, the manifestations of arrogance, careerism, and conceit must, naturally enough, bring about the sharpest reaction.

We must constantly see to it that the Komsomol makes full use of its rights to legislative initiative in the administration of state and public affairs, must improve the coordination of acts performed by administrative, trade union, economic, and public organizations in accomplishing all tasks involving the education of youths and improvements in their labor, living, and recreation conditions.

II -- INCREASING THE SHARE OF KOMSOMOLS AND YOUTHS IN THE FULFILLMENT OF PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

In our practical work involving leadership over the Komsomol, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, we must always proceed from the CPSU Central Committee directive that FOR THE KOMSOMOL AND ALL OUR YOUTHS, THE MAIN THING IS TO JOIN IN THE MULTIFORM WORK DEFINED BY THE PARTY AS THE PERFECTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM. And this signifies primarily to more vigorously engage young men and women in creative activity, in accomplishing major tasks for economic and social development, and to cultivate among them the feelings of implication in the country's affairs and of responsibility for their success.

We highly value the share of the republic's Komsomol in the development of the national economy, primarily of its branches as important as metallurgy, the coal and the power industries, in the development of communal stockbreeding and in the social reform in the countryside. In the current 5-year period alone, young people and the Komsomol most directly and actively cooperated to put into operation new atomic power stations and the Dnestr Hydraulic Power System, and to complete the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhogorod Gas Main. The envoys of the republic's Komsomol organization are working hard to build the Baykal-Amur Mainline and the facilities of the West Siberian petroleum complex and of the Non-Chernozem Zone in the RSFSR. During four summer vacations, student detachments performed work estimated at R1.2 billion.

For hundreds of thousands of young men and women, the participation in such great affairs, in nationwide socialist competitions to fulfill the 5-year plans, has turned into a great school shaping a conscious and creative attitude to labor, a school of professional development and civil formation.

In recent years alone, the ranks of Socialist Labor Heroes have been reinforced by Komsomol disciples as prominent as N.N. Skrypnik and A.G. Khvorostyan, miners; D.N. Ovcharenko, metallurgist; Ye.I. Borovik, team leader; and T.D. Stelmakh, milkmaid. Prominent machine operator Ye.N. Parubok, until recently bureau member of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, has been awarded the Hero title twice. Thousands of young workers have received state awards.

GREAT AND COMPLEX TASKS BOLDLY ENTRUSTED TO YOUNG PEOPLE GREATLY STIMULATE THEM TO REVEAL THEIR CREATIVE ABILITIES FOR SELFLESS WORK. There are countless example of that. Here is one of them. At the K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant in Dnepropetrovsk (with Comrade A.A. Pokusa as director, Comrade V.A. Bugayev as party committee secretary, and Comrade S.G. Rudyakov as Komsomol committee secretary), young people amount to one-third of the labor collective.

The plant's Komsomol organization has 1,200 members. The plant komsomoltsy vigorously sponsor the development and production of new farm equipment, the attestation and rationalization of workplaces, and the introduction of progressive forms in labor organization. One-third of Komsomol and youth collectives have achieved the highest labor productivity at the plant. Some 90 percent of youth brigades follow in their work the only order [yedinyy naryad] and receive wages depending on labor participation; breaches of labor and social discipline are unknown in the brigades.

At the Zaporozhye Transformer Production Associations, the Kiev Radio Plant Production Association, the Kharkov Leninist Komsomol Aviation Plant, the Ye. O. Paton Electrowelding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukraine Kolkhoz in Gorodokskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskiy Oblast, and others, the labor and sociopolitical lives of the Komsomol organizations are interesting and rich in content.

However, here and there the utmost has not been done to engage young people in the creative accomplishment of national economic tasks. Let us consider a task as important and crucial as accelerating scientific-technical progress. It offers young people unlimited scope to display their initiative and abilities. However, many Komsomol organizations have failed to make full use of their possibilities. But precisely young, educated, and inquisitive people should and must spearhead the struggle to implement special-purpose complex scientific-technical programs, to mechanize and automate production, to develop and apply new kinds of materials, equipment, and technologies, to raise labor productivity, and to improve the quality of production. The application of progressive industrial technologies in agricultural production is also a matter of responsibility for the Komsomol.

Komsomol organizations have at their disposal many forms, tested in life, of engaging young men and women in accomplishing concrete tasks. They include participation in the movement of rationalizers and inventors, in sceintific-technical societies, in exhibitions and public shows of scientific-technical creativity, in the activity of complex creative youth brigades, voluntary planning and designing bureaus, students scientific and production detachments, and so forth.

This is a useful thing beyond any doubt, but, unfortunately, there is a great deal of formalism and fuss. For example, in its time the Komsomol undertook to sponsor the development and application of the means of small-scale mechanization. Something has been done in this direction, but in recent imes, the passion of some Komsomol leaders has distinctly cooled down. Yet the settlement of the problem is still a long way off.

There is no noticeable improvement in the organization of work among young specialists who in the republic number about 1.7 million. Some councils of young specialists are engaged in minor matters which do not fascinate young people, and here and there these councils are altogether inactive. We are a long way from having done our best to expand the network of stations and circles for young technicians, which was noted at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in 1977.

WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF ACCELERATED TECHNICAL PROGRESS, THE KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SHOULD WORK OUT FOR THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR WIDE PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLIC'S KOMSOMOLS AND YOUTHS IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS TASK. SIMILAR WORK SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT AT EACH ENTERPRISE, ASSOCIATION, AND SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENT, IN RAYONS, CITIES, AND OBLASTS. And party committees, departments in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, ministries, and departments should give the Komsomol the assistance it needs.

Komsomol organizations should prove themselves more active in the STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMY AND THRIFT, AND FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF DISCIPLINE. The Komsomol statutes obligate each komsomolets "to strictly observe labor and state discipline, and to look after and redouble communal, socialist property, which is a basis for the might and prosperity of the Soviet homeland."

Let us be frank, if all komomoltsy complied with their statutory obligations, there would have been no need to speak so much about the cases of mismanagement, squandering, and truancies. This in particular applies to the Azov Steel and the Zaporozhye Steel Metallurgical Combines, the Makeyevka and the Krivoy Rog Coke and Chemical Plants, as well as to a number of coal mining enterprises, construction organizations, and consumer services.

KOMSOMOL AND YOUTH COLLECTIVES, numbering in the republic more than 80,000, play an important role in the cultivating among young workers a conscientious attitude to the task at hand, to the people's property, and to the results of the toil of millions of people. The task is to be organized in such a way as to turn each collective into a cell shaping collectivist qualities, among young people cultivating the feelings of the master at the enterprise, and making them aware of the importance of their work. It is precisely here that progressive forms of labor organization and stimulation should primarily be applied and find support.

Unfortunately, not all youth collectives properly cope with their tasks. For example, some Komsomol and youth brigades in the coal industry are falling short of the tasks set, and some young miners -- of their output targets. In recent years, the number of Komsomol and youth collectives has declined at stockbreeding farms in Chernovtsky, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitskiy, and Poltava oblasts.

Party committees must have a close look to find out what has caused this situation, must assist Komsomol committees, and must call to order those economic leaders who do not give youth collectives the necessary assistance. Komsomol and youth collectives are not strange to the Ukranian Trade Union Council, either. Trade union organizations must pay significantly more attention to them.

In the work to strengthen discipline, to educate reliable labor replacements, and to educate reliable labor replacements, and to hand down professional skills and experience to young people, the importance of MENTORS AND WORKERS' DYNASTIES and their activity can hardly be overestimated. It is well known how much is being done along this line by workers as renowed as I. I. Strelchenko, G. Ya. Gorban, A. V. Gitalov, M. Kh. Savchenko, A. Ya. Kolesnikov, V. K. Mironenko, V. P. Shcherbina, N. G. Dashko, V. D. Zhilovskiy, I. I. Bushma, and many others. We must continue to invigorate the work performed to develop mentorship and sponsorship by cadre workers over young production workers, and must make better use of the new forms of encouraging mentors; in particular, we must recommend the most active of them for the honorary title "Meritorious Youth Mentor of the Ukrainian SSR," which was instituted in 1980.

We still frequently happen, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, to bump into some economic leaders who take a kind of consumer-like attitude to young people's enthusiasm, who lack consideration for their needs. According to data from sociological investigations carried out in Kiev City by the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Academy of Science, some young men and women, even if not many, still have jobs which do not correspond to the standards of their education and training. It is not mere chance that precisely their necessity of the creative substance of labor proves to be the least satisfactory.

Practical conclusions have to be drawn from this fact. We must primarily increase our attention to all questions concerning the consolidation of creative motivation in young people's labor activity, improvements in their professional orientation, and in working and living conditions. These questions have to be settled in each branch and at each enterprise and association in the process of working out and approving the economic and social development plans for 1985 and the 12th 5-year period.

MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, BRANCH TRADE UNION COMMITTEES, AND THE UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAVE TO CONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF WORKING OUT AND FULFILLING PLANS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK AMONG YOUNG PRODUCTION WORKERS.

KOMSOMOL AND YOUTH PROJECTS have turned into an authentic school of civil formation, of labor and political tempering. The republic's Komsomol has under its sponsorship 68 important national economic projects, with tens of thousands of young people working at them. Of course, only projects exemplary in every respect -- in labor organization, in youth education, and in living conditions for people -- deserve the titles of Komsomol priority projects. Unfortunately, some of them are priority projects only in name. The speaker criticized the situation that emerged in the construction of the Crimean Atomic Power Station and the oblast library in Sumy City, which were proclaimed Komsomol projects. The Komsomol Central Committee, the appropriate ministries, departments, and party committees must purposefully get down to priority projects. Even if we have fewer projects of this kind, the spirit and forms of work at each of them must correspond to their honorary titles.

In recent years, general recognition has been won by STUDENTS' CONSTRUCTION DETACHMENTS, LABOR AND RECREATION CAMPS FOR SENIOR PUPILS, and other forms of engaging pupils and students in useful labor. This important patriotic movement is to be further developed. In doing this, we must primarily provide pupils and students with conditions for highly productive work and must see to it that their work is properly organized. For example, what labor tempering could students have obtained and what could they have learned in their detachments engaged at the Poltava and the Ivano-Frankovsk Industrial Construction Combines, at the Zakarpatskiy and the Chernovtsky Construction Trusts, the Konotop and the Nikolayev Rural Construction Trusts, when their work was poorly organized and they were not provided with necessary labor conditions? In some cases, labor was also poorly organized for pupils and students engaged in agriculture and other sectors. Things went so far that the Komsomol refused to assign students on summer vacations for the duties of car guards on the Southwestern Railroad, because no normal conditions were provided for their work. Such an attitude to this important matter on the part of leaders of some organizations and ministries is inexcusable.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and other Komsomol Committees, too, must better organize and control the work performed by scholar labor teams and students' construction detachments, and must by all means encourage initiative involving unpaid work. Engaged in large-scale operations and mass campaigns, Komsomol organizations frequently underestimate and leave aside daily, routine matters.

WE MUST HELP EACH KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATION DEFINE ITS CONCRETE ROUTINE TASKS. These tasks could be:

-- sponsoring hospitals, persons disabled in the Great Patriotic War, the families of fallen soldiers, children's homes, and boarding houses;

-- building stationary labor and recreation camps for senior pupils, simple sports facilities, and playgrounds for children;

-- participating in the creation of cultural and sports complexes;

-- breeding cattle, poultry, rabbits, and so forth at subsidiary farms.

What matters is that the movement does not die out, as is frequently the case, as soon as the slogans are published and the initiative is approved. For example, in the last 3 years the republic's Komsomol Central Committee gave support to various initiatives, but it practically failed to see what was done to spread these initiatives, and how the pledges adopted were coped with, at least by the initiators of the competitions. Rayon, city, and oblast Komsomol committees are even more sinful in this respect.

THE WORK OF KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR LEADERS IS TO BE EVALUATED NEITHER BY PLEDGES, NOR BY THE NUMBER OF INITIATIVES SUPPORTED BY THEM, BUT BY THEIR REAL SHARE IN A CONCRETE MATTER.

We are now taking all pains to fulfill the 1984 plan and to improve qualitative indexes. The draft of the 1985 plan for economic and social development is nearing completion, basic guidelines are being traced and calculations are being made for the next, 12th 5-year and longer periods. Our party and people have much to do. To cope with the tasks ahead, komsomoltsy and youths should fully engage their labor, energies, and initative.

III -- A SOUND IDEOPOLITICAL AND MORAL TEMPERING FOR YOUTHS

The task brought forward by the CPSU Central Committee is: to raise young people who will not waver, and who will not bend under the burden of historical responsibility for the destinies of the country, the destinies of socialism and peace. For this reason it is of paramount importance to shape among young people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to enrich them with the revolutionary experience of the older generations, and to foment their class awareness and high ideomoral qualities.

THE JUNE 1984 PLENUM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GAVE A POWERFUL IMPULSE TO PUT INTO EFFECT THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS ON THESE TOPICS. As noted, precisely ideological conviction, devotion to the cause of the party, and selflessness in the struggle for fulfilling the plans for socialist construction are characteristic of our youths. But the education and shaping of a new man is a process requiring constant and purposeful efforts on the part of the party, state, and public organizations. IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CONDUCT EDUCATIONAL WORK ON A WIDE FRONT, TO ENCOMPASS WITH IT ALL SPHERES IN WHICH PERSONALITY IS SHAPED, AND TO FULLY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF YOUTHS.

THE IDEOPOLITICAL AND CLASS TEMPERING OF YOUTHS should be in the foreground, because this is a basis for firm communist convictions and for each man's active postion in life. This task should command the mastering of basic sciences in school, training in higher, secondary special, vocational and technical educational establishments, a wide network of political and economic education, various forms of political agitation, and the activity of the mass media, that is, everything which actively affects the shaping of both the world outlook and the moral features of young people. What matters most in this respect is the quality, substance, and effectiveness of the conducted work, and this largely depends on persons in charge of it. That is why we must continue to pay much attention to improvements in the qualitative composition of propaganda and all ideological cadres working among young people.

It is important to make fuller use of and to develop experience accumulated in the education of youths on the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of our party, the Leninist Komsomol, and the Soviet people, on the example of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life and activity, and on the example of the lives and activities of the glorious group of Bolshevik Leninists, defenders of the homeland, and labor heroes.

An appreciable part in this noble cause is being and, undoubtedly will be, contributed by VETERANS OF OUR PARTY, OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, AND OF LABOR. Significantly more should be done by our museums for the education of youths.

We also have good examples in this respect. It is hard to overestimate the enormous educational effect of the work carried out by the Kiev branch of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum, the Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War, the Young Guards Museum in Krasnodon, the Nikolay Ostrovskiy Museum in Shepetovka, and others. But not all possibilities have been fully exhausted in this field. In particular, it is necessary to put things in order and to arrange good exhibits in the Arkadiy Gaydar Museum in Kanev and others.

At present, when the international situation has been strained to the limit, when the sinister essence of imperialism and its beastly hatred for the socialist system are coming to light ever more, it is particularly important to intensify the education of youths in the spirit of boundless devotion to the homeland, of constant readiness to stand up in defense of it with arms in hand, to protect the great achievements of socialism, and to deepen the internationalist convictions of young men and women, their loyalty to the Leninist friendship among peoples. For this purpose we must use the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist occupiers and preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Additional measures must also be taken to intensify military and patriotic education. In particular, the practice of creating inter-rayon training centers and sports camps for teenagers in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, in my opinion, deserves serious attention on the part of party committees, the soviets of people's deputies, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the DOSAAF Central Committee.

Highly instructive are the field trips organized by komsomoltsy and youths to the places of revolutionary and combat glory, military sports games, meetings with soldiers and war veterans, and the collecting of materials about the feats performed by participants in the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars. We should second the proposal made by the Komsomol Central Committee and the board of the Knowledge Society to create in the hero city of Sevastopol a center for the military and patriotic education of youths.

In the present international situation, more attention should be paid to the preparation of youths for military service, to their physical tempering, and in particular to the endeavors to win the "Ready-For-Labor-And-Defense" marks. This must be more fully taken into account by the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, Committee for Physical Education and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The following fact was also noted: While reporting to the Central Committee on this work, Rovno Obkom and Oblispolkom only noted their successes, but failed to duly evaluate the serious omissions permitted in the oblast, and did not say anything about what they intend to do to eliminate them. We must continue to tighten the links of labor collectives and educational institutions with military units. And it is the Komsomol that should set the tone in this respect.

In our times, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, THE MORAL EDUCATION of the younger generation has become particularly topical. This has been brought about primarily by the increased role which moral factors and humane principles played in the life of Soviet society, whose very essence is incompatible with even the slightest manifestations of individualism, indifference, narrowmindedness, and consumer-like psychology. The speaker went on to note the disturbing fact that young people, including some pupils of general-education, vocational, and technical schools, were breaking the norms of socialist living together.

This situation can be explained to a large extent by the fact that, in a number of places, the practice is merely to state the facts and abstain from drawing conclusions for practical work.

Are the forces of party, Komsomol organizations, administrative, law and order bodies not strong enough in some cities to properly rebuff hooligans, drunkards, sponging elements, profiteers, and the so-called "smarties" ["fartsovshchiki"]?

To a large extent, this is also to be explained by negligance in educational work among young people. In connection with this, the speaker criticized Nikolayev Gorkom [with Comrade N.V. Bobyrev as first secretary) who permitted serious shortcomings in educational work among teenagers. Also, the obkom's positions with regard to these questions are inconsistent. Scrutiny also shows an unsatisfactory handling of questions concerning the education of teenagers and the prevention of offenses on the part of the republic's Ministry of Education (Comrade M.F. Fomenko), State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Ye. M. Kadatskiy), and law and order bodies (Comrade I.D. Gladush, P.G. Osipenko, and V.I. Zaychuk).

We can and should, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, ensure a model order in all cities and villages. For this purpose it is highly important to properly organize recreation for young people and to fill their free time with interesting events in order to keep young people away from vain and occasionally dubious entertainments. IN EACH COLLECTIVE, GENERAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, IN EACH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, CITY, AND RAYON, THERE SHOULD BE A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR ENGAGING YOUNG PEOPLE AND TEENAGERS IN ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CREATIVITY, IN THE BEST SMAPLES OF SOVIET AND WORLD LITERATURE AND ART, IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS. More attention should be paid to young workers, students, and pupils living in dormitories.

The CPSU Central Committee has called the attention of party and Komsomol organizations to the need to opportunely react to young people's passions and steer them in the proper directions. Political indifference, immorality, and the blind imitation of the samples of bourgeois mass culture must not be permitted to penetrate our youth milieus under the cover of amateur associations, various circles, clubs, song and musical ensembles, through enthusiasm for Western fashions, and occasionally in the shape of symbols that are alien to us.

All these questions have not become particularly topical, because in the "battle for minds" our class adversary and imperialist special services are primarily making a stake on the immature consciousness of young people who displayed political passivity and social infantilism.

In its perfidious plans, hostile propaganda is endeavoring to utilize religious survival and to enhance religious fanaticism in every possible way. Naturally enough, this must not be underestimated, and neither unconcern nor political nearsightedness must be displayed. After all, in some cases the enterprise's party, Komsomol organizations, and administration are doing next to nothing to protect young people against religious intoxication. We must continue to raise the effectiveness of atheistic work.

It was also emphasized that, in connection with the aggravated military-political situation and ideological confrontation in the world, the importance of counterpropaganda has increased.

In the entire work among youths, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, it is always essential to bear in mind that the EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS ORGANICALLY DEPENDS ON THE WAY EACH LABOR COLLECTIVE ABIDES IN PRACTICE BY THE RULES OF OUR SOVIET WAY OF LIFE, AND ON HOW CONSISTENT IT IS IN OBSERVING THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, WHICH ARE INHERENT IN THE VERY NATURE OF OUR SYSTEM. We know what harm, sometimes irreparable, may be caused to the education of young men and women when they bump into the manifestations of bureaucratism, indifference, personal immodesty, abuses committed by leaders, favoritism, and divergences between the word and the deed. For this reason, we must continue to be firm and uncompromising in the struggle against any negative phenomena, must endeavor to make the moral and political atmosphere in each labor collective sound, businesslike, and principled.

In its decision, the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the EDUCATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION IS A MATTER OF PARTY, STATE, AND NATIONWIDE IMPORTANCE. In connection with this, concrete tasks have been set for the state apparatus at all levels, for the general-educational, vocational, and higher school, for public organizations, creative unions, and the mass media. The ways of accomplishing them have to be discussed at the sessions of ministerial and departmental boards, executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the DOSAAF, and other organizations. The directives of this document should be fully taken into account during the reform of the general-education and vocational school.

Party organizations and the Komsomol Central Committee have to take pains to seriously improve the entire educational work at general-education, vocational, and technical schools, at colleges and higher educational institutions, and to perfect Komsomol activity at them. We must also be more active in implementing the measures traced earlier by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to improve the work of Young Pioneer organizations.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG YOUTHS CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL WHEN IT IS CARRIED OUT BY COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE SCHOOL, THE FAMILY, AND LABOR COLLECTIVES.

Party and trade union organizations should raise the responsibility of the parents for the children's education. Not all of them are fully aware how pernicious it is to restrict parental obligations with regard to the children, to feeding them well, dressing them nicely, protecting them against even the slightest difficulties in life, and sometimes to giving in to any whims. Even before they have earned anything, some young people possess private automobiles, cooperative apartments, expensive jewelry, and so forth. At the same time we wonder where they come from -- all those lazy-bones roaming around idly, young loafers bursting with health, who do not know the value of money, because they do not know the sweat of labor. At some enterprises, the issues of parental responsibility for the education of the children are now being brought forward at workers' meetings. This practice should be encouraged in every way.

We have the right to expect from men of letters and arts, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, a more vigorous intervention in life and a larger share in the education of young people. Frankly speaking, now there are still too few vivid and impressive works of literary fiction reflecting the heroic deeds of our young contemporaries, and the bitterness of the political and ideological struggle in the international arena.

Some novels, stories, feature films, and plays describe oversimplified scenes which are a long way from the reality, and unnatural conflicts. And sometimes they make unsubstantiated generalizations. We are short of biting satiric works castigating philistinism, sponging practices, and consumer aspirations. Also disturbing is the fact that some creative unions are taking too little trouble to raise young talents.

Of course, this is serious ground for discussion in the boards and party organizations of these unions. The departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee should help the Komsomol Central Committee improve work in the Molod Publishing House, the journal DNIPRO, the republic newspapers MOLOD UKRAINY and KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA, and particularly in some oblast papers. The same applies to the Veselka Publishing House, specializing in publications for children and youths.

Youth problems and party leadership in Komsomol organizations should also be better attended to and highlighted by our party press. Further persistent pains should be taken to improve the quality of televsion and radio programs for youths. Also deserving of support is the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee proposal to organize a special political television program for youths and to produce television documentaries about the continuity of traditions.

And here is one more point of importance. We must significantly raise the level of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH in the field of the communist education of youths, and must improve its organization and coordination. The Komsomol Central Committee and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium have moved to create a scientific research center for youth problems in the republic. This motion should be seconded, too.

In a word, work for the ideopolitical and moral tempering of youths should be carried out on a wide front, along all lines, and at all levels. This work will be effective only when it is based on a realistic analysis of the situation, when it is remarkable for its deep arguments and poignant ideas, and when it appeals to emotions.

IV -- PERFECTING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF WORK IN KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS

In its decision, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the CPSU Central Committee dedicated a lengthy passage to problems concerning the ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL CONSOLIDATION OF THE KOMSOMOL and to improvements in the STYLE OF ITS WORK. In many respects, this is a key problem, because the causes of shortcomings seriously lowering the effectiveness of Komsomol efforts lie primarily in the forms and methods of the activity of Komsomol committees.

What is disturbing us? ABOVE ALL, the fact that some Komsomol committees lack concreteness in their work, lack the ability to single out the main, decisve links and to concentrate the efforts of Komsomol organizations on them. This applies primarily to Poltava and Zakarpatskaya Oblast committees, and to a number of rayon and city Komsomol committees in Odessa, Zaborozhye, Kiev, Kherson, and Chernovtsy Oblasts. This is the exact reason why some processes taking place in the milieu of youths remain out of the field of vision of Komsomol organizations.

The insufficient attention paid to basic Komsomol organizations is particularly disturbing. Many of these organizations work poorly and hold meetings irregularly; there are quite a few komsomoltsy who have no commissions, are late in paying their membership fees, and Komsomol files have not been put in order everywhere. In eliminating these and other shortcomings, Komsomol committees should take for guidance the decisions of the recent plenum of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee which thoroughly discussed the tasks of Komsomol organizations in connection with CPSU Central Committee decisions.

POINT TWO, the activity of some Komsomol organizations has been rather profoundly penetrated by formalism, paper work, and ceremoniousness. In the report, Zhitomir Oblast Komsomol committee was criticized for these shortcomings.

As a result of the emphasis on various mass undertakings -- rallies, relay races, and field trips (the latter amount to about 70 annually at the level of the republic's central Komsomol organs alone) -- some Komsomol functionaries have, to some extent, lost contact with real life, with rank and file komsomoltsy. For example, in the coal industry some Komsomol committee secretaries have not been down the pit even once in the last 18 months, and the others, in the best of cases, have done so once or twice a month.

POINT THREE, in some Komsomol organizations, criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed. In their reports and speeches at plenums and meetings, Komsomol functionaries frequently evaluate the state of affairs without self-criticism, and if they make remarks, they avoid calling names. Very smooth and absolutely correct, their speeches neither bother nor please anybody. For example, in the last 18 months the speakers at rayon Komsomol committee plenums in Lyubashev, Odessa Oblast, in Novotroitsk, Kherson Oblast, and in Bakhmach, Chernigov Oblast, have not made even one single critical remark or proposal affecting their secretaries. This is at least bewildering. After all, the Komsomol has always been remarkable for its bold, innovative treatment of problems, for its uncompromising attitude to shortcomings. It is essential to revive the militant, offensive, and critical spirit in the work of all Komsomol organizations. And such an attitude is to be ensured primarily at the present Komsomol accountability and election meetings and conferences. These meetings and conferences have to be attended by secretaries, bureau members, responsible functionaries of party committees, and economic leaders.

While making remarks in connection with shortcomings in the style and methods of work in Komsomol committees, one should self-critically admit that there would have been significantly fewer shortcomings if party committees had guided them in a more concrete and business-like manner. For example, both the Central Committee and local party committes should much earlier have noticed omissions in the work among Komsomol reserve cadres. It has turned out that, because of the lack of prepared reserves, some posts in Komsomol committees are vacant.

It is a direct obligation of Central Committee departments, above all those of organizational party work, propaganda and agitation, science and educational institutions, and of Central Committee secretaries to fundamentally help the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee seriously improve the style and methods of leadership. The branch departments of the Central Committee and obkoms should also better attend to Komsomol affairs.

THE TASKS STEMMING FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ARE NOW BEING DISCUSSED AT PARTY MEETINGS AND PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUMS. A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE IS TO DRAW UP AND TO IMPLEMENT CONCRETE MEASURES TO IMPROVE KOMSOMOL LEADERSHIP AND TO FURTHER INVIGORATE KOMSOMOL WORK IN THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF YOUTHS.

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: Our party's entire history has brilliantly and convincingly confirmed the correctness and great vitality of the Leninist principles for guiding the communsit youth movement. The class enemies have made repeated attempts to drive a wedge between the party and young people. In their endeavors to weaken socialism and undermine it from within, our ideological adversaries are now also trying to disarm our young people ideologically, to demoralize them and oppose them to the Communist Party and the socialist state. But these attempts are as doomed as the previous ones.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE UTTERLY LOYAL TO THE PARTY CAUSE AND TO LENIN'S BEHEST THAT THERE MUST BE NO CONCESSIONS WHATSOEVER TO THE CLASS ENEMY EITHER "IN THEORY, IN THE PROGRAM, OR IN THE BANNER."

This is one of the powerful sources of our strength; it is the guarantee of our victories in the construction of communism.

Allow me to express the firm confidence that the Soviet Ukraine's party organization and Communists will do the utmost to implement all CPSU Central Committee directives, tc intensify the ideological tempering of youths, to further develop their creative activity, and to redouble their share in strengthening the economic and defense potential of our socialist homeland.

Shcherbitskiy Concluding Speech

AU011744 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report on concluding speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] At this Central Committee plenum an interesting and principled conversation was held on how to better implement the CPSU Central Committee decision and the tasks set in K.U. Chernenko's speeches with regard to Komsomol work. Party obkoms and the comrades who took the floor at this plenum made a number of concrete proposals and remarks. All of them should be carefully examined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments, by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the appropriate ministries and departments. Local party and Komsomol organs should also take them into consideration in their practical work.

In a word, the work ahead is great. The success of our energy and persistency in accomplishing the tasks set in the plan for work approval by the plehum. CONSTANT DUE ATTENTION TO KOMSOMOL WORK SHOULD BE A RULE FOR EACH PARTY COMMITTEE AND BASIC ORGANIZATION. It must not be a prerogative only of some sections within party committees, particularly organizational party work departments. This is a matter of general party importance.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on touching upon the CURRENT AFFAIRS IN THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL ECONOMY. The 4th year of the 11th 5-year period is nearing completion. The republic's working people are contributing a worthy part in the consolidation of the country's economic and defense potential, and are successfully coping with socialist pledges, adopted for 1984. In the 8 months of the current year, industrial production increased 4.4 percent against the planned 3.1 percent. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.701 billion. Socialist pledges for an above-plan production increase and the additional reduction of production costs were overfulfilled.

In capital construction, in accordance with the plan, 20 large production capacities were put into operation, including 7 ahead of schedule. The annual plan for school commissioning was fulfilled before 1 September. We are confident that the builders will cope with the 9-month plan for commissioning houses, but for this purpose they must improve the organization of building production and labor at construction sites.

Notwithstanding the overall good results, some branches of the national economy worked unsteadily. In particular, it is disturbing that, in the 2d half of this year, the number of assocations and enterprises falling short of the plans and contracted obligations has somewhat increased in individual branches. In July and August, ferrous metallurgical enterprises fell short of the plan by a significant amount of steel, pig iron and rolled stock.

The collectives of the Krasnodon, the Dobropolye, and the West Ukrainian Coal Mining Associations, the Northern Ore Mining and Concentration Combine, the Rovno Azot Production Association, and the Stebnik Potassium Plant are operating in an unsatisfactory way.

IN THE TIME LEFT, SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO DO THE UTMOST TO IMPROVE THE WORK OF LAGGING COLLECTIVES AND TO FULLY COPE WITH THE ANNUAL PROGRAM. Additional efforts are needed to remedy the situation in capital construction, which fell short of the 8-month targets for employing state capital investments and for construction and assembly works. Of course, paramount attention should be paid to projects which are close to completion. The most important of them are: a power block at the South Ukrainian atomic power station, facilities for ammonia production in Gorlovka, for the producion of defluorized phosphate in Sumy, for rail tempering at the Azov Steel Combine, for Kaolin at the Prosyanka Combine in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, as well as facilities at the Ternopol Combine Plant, an elevator at Gorbashi, Zhitomir Oblast, and others. In some oblasts, we must seriously step up the construction of hospitals, kindergartens, and particularly of vocational and technical schools. The plan for their commissioning has to be fulfilled without fail.

Party committees, administrative and economic organs have to concentrate their efforts on accomplishing the long-term tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee for capital construction.

Now I would like to emphasize once again the great importance attached to the new control organs of the agro-industrial complex, and particularly to rayon agro-industrial associations, in accomplishing the tasks set by the Food Program. They have already had sufficient time for their formation. The Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the Affairs of Agro-industrial Complex should generalize the experience of work performed by rayon agro-industrial associations and, along with oblast organs, should further raise their role in developing agricultural production.

WHAT MATTERS NOW MOST IN ECONOMIC CONTROL IS TO CONSOLIDATE AND TO HASTEN THE PACE OF WORK, TO IMPORVE ECONOMIC INDEXES, AND TO PROVIDE A RELIABLE BASIS FOR COMPLETING THE 1984 PLAN AND THE 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE. And we have the possibilities to do that. For this purpose, better use should be made of the existing poetential. The calucula-tions show that, when enterprises work at full capacity, production can significantly increase.

A decisive turning point is needed in the work to improve THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION. This important task is, one can say, of political importance. Since labor resources are restricted, we must work more persistently to REDUCE UNDERPRODUCTIVE MANUAL LABOR. Its share is still diminishing too slowly at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of the Coal Industry, of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, in Donetsk, Zhitomir, Voroshilovgrad, the Crimean, and Nikolayev Oblasts. Under the Ukrainian Ministries of Power and Electrification and of the Construction Materials Industry, as well as under the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry it has even increased.

The labor program drafted for the 12th 5-year program should provide for a hastened accomplishment of this task, and administrative and economic organs should effectively control this owrk. We must endeavor to ensure that each engineer and technician works creatively, and that rationalizers and front-ranking production workers are engaged in accomplishing imminent tasks.

THE STRICTEST POLICTY OF ECONOMY REMAINS TOPICAL IN ALL NATIONAL ECONOMIC BRANCHES. Scrutiny shows that, in the 3 years of the 5-year period, the republic's national economy incurred, through extravagance and mismanagement, significant losses and unproductive outlays which brought about an increase in production costs.

At the same time, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, primarily of the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction Materials, of Local Industry, of Motor Transport, and of Road Construction are attaching no importance to this important matter. The republic's Council of Ministers and party committees are expected to increase the responsibility of leading cadres for a thrifty attitude to the people's wealth, and to intensify the struggle against mismanagement and eyewash. The lack of principles and liberalism in this field are very detrimental to the national economy.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy called attention to the need to intensify the preparation of the national economy for the coming FALL AND WINTER SEASON. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has set for ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms concrete tasks for providing the national economy and the population with fuel, electric power, and heat. Particular pains are to be taken to create the necessary stocks of raw and other materials in industry, to repair on time the systems of heat supply, houses and production premises, and to ensure that transport and road equipment is ready.

On the whole, the planned measures are being implemented, but there are also substantial shortcomings. Some associations and enterprises are falling short of the targets for storing fuel, and raw and other materials. Here and there, the systems of heat supply are being built, reconstructed, and repaired too slowly, the expansion of heat capacities is behind schedule, and the quality of house repair is poor. Difficulties in fuel supplies have been signaled from Rovno, the Crimean, Voroshilovgrad, Odessa, and Chernigov Oblasts.

Administrative and economic bodies are expected to eliminate these and other shortcomings, and party organs are expected to take under their unabated control the preparation of the economy for the fall and winter season, and to take immediate steps to eliminate shortcomings in this field.

The facts referred to show that, in a number of national economic branches, the level of control exerted by ministries over enterprises, construction organizations, planning and scientific research institutions under their jurisdiction still has not fully met the requirements of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and has failed to ensure that the increased and more complex tasks are fully accomplished. Ministerial boards, ministers, and their deputies frequently pay too little attention to improvements in the style and methods of work performed by the apparatus management and are insufficiently engaged in organizational work and in control over implementation directly in production.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ECONOMIC CONTROL AND IN WORK STYLE ARE VERY IMPORTANT. Only the first steps have been taken in this direction. In particular, more attention should be paid to the economic experiment taking place in the field of broadening the rights and increasing and responsibility of enterprises for the results of their work.

WE MUST INTENSIFY OUR WORK TO FIND AND MAKE USE OF PRODUCTION RESERVES, AND MUST INCREASE DEMANDS TO LEADING CADRES IN THIS RESPECT. In the interests of the matter, functionaries lacking initiative must be more boldly replaced by specialists possessing a feel for everything that is new and for high responsibility, specialists capable not only of fulfilling the current plans, but also of accomplishing tasks for long-term economic development.

A responsible period has come in the lives of basic party organizations, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued; accountability and election meetings are nearing. This important political campaign must be fully used to improve work in each party organization and to enhance the political and labor activity of each Communist.

Socialist competitions in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement and of the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War have widely developed and already produced good results, both in the republic and all over the country.

To successfully accomplish the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee, we must fully mobilize all forces and means, must constantly endeavor to do more and better, and each leader and worker must conscientiously carry out his duties.

SHCHERBITSKIY CHAIRS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COUNCIL

AU281241 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Council of Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently held a session which was chaired by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The session listened to reports delivered by Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Masol, Ukrainian Gosplan chairman; and Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, on the progress made in compiling scientific-technical programs for the 12th 5-year period.

Those participating in the discussion were Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Zlobin, Ukrainian Gosstroy chairman; Sklyarov, Ukrainian minister of power and electrification; Panteleyev, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor; Bogdanov, presidium chairman of the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and Smirnov, director of the Zabolotnyy Institute of Microbiology and Virology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The session listened to a report by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, on the implementation of recommendations made earlier by the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The session examined and approved proposals made by a working group of the council for improvements in control over scientific-technical progress at the regional level.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the session.

BRIEFS

PROPAGANDIST DICTIONARY -- The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has published a short pedagogical dictionary for the propagandist [kratkiy pedagogicheskiy slovar propagadista], with a large print-run. The dictionary -- the first of its kind in the USSR -- deals with the basic concepts of the Marxist-Leninist theory of propaganda and the practice of communist upbringing, pedagogical science, psychology, logic, and other socialist sciences. It is edited by Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and Vishnyakov, a corresponding member of the academy. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1220 GMT 1 Oct 84 LD]

PANEL DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM021523 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "From an All-Union Operational Staff Session: Livestock Wintering Is on the Agenda"]

[Text] An important stage has begun in rural workers' production life -- the preparations for livestock wintering. Workers of the engineering staffs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon committees for the supply of production equipment for agriculture have a particularly large number of problems this year. Within a very short time they have to complete the repair of all farm machines and mechanisms, commission new equipment, and ensure that all livestock equipment works reliably during winter.

The collectives of industrial enterprises that supply equipment and spares for stockraising and feed production are called upon to give them great assistance in this matter. A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Provision of Material and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, pointed out that not all members of the Agro-industrial complex are meeting their targets on time.

Particular responsibility for the reliable provision of all that livestock workers need rests on enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production which have to improve the supply of spares for feed harvesting and feed procurement equipment. Some plants are not meeting the targets for the supply of parts needed for the repair and technical servicing of such equipment. The laggards include the "Zavod Imeni Ukhtomskogo" Production Association in Lyubertsy, the "Gomselmash" Production Association, and the Sosnovyy Bor Machine Building Plant.

The pace of feed procurement is adversely affected by the fact that industry is not supplying enough corn-harvesting equipment, tractor rakes, pick-up balers, and other machines and mechanisms. The "Sol-Iletskkormmash" and "Orelzhivmash" Plants and the Frunze Agricultural Machine Building Plant have undersupplied agriculture by a considerable amount.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production are also greatly behind in supplying equipment intended to go directly to livestock units. Equipment for the (KORK-15) [expansion unknown] feed shops, liquid manure pumps, root crops transporters, steam generator-boilers, and grain reducers are all particularly needed by livestock units now. However, the collectives of the Kamyshinskiy Machine Plant, the "Syzranselmash," "Novokuznetsselmash," "Cherepanovskfermmash" Plants, and other enterprises of this department are holding back the supply of livestock equipment.

Rural workers are also experiencing an acute shortage of timber, rolled metals, slate, and soft roofing materials essential for the repair, rebuilding, and completion of livestock premises. According to up-to-the-minute figures, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Word Processing Industry and administrations of the USSR Gossnab undersupplied agriculture to the tune of about 180,000 cubic meters of commercial timber and almost 240,000 cubic meters of sawn lumber in the first 8 months of the current year.

The Cherepovets, Magnitogorsk, Karaganda, and Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plants and a number of other Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises have not been fulfilling the plans for the supply of rolled metal to the countryside.

They had a shortfall of about 57,000 metric tons of rolled metal supplies for agriculture in the first 8 months. The Bryansk Cement and Slate Plant owed the countryside a considerable amount of slate and the Cheremkhovskiy Roofing Paper and Felt Plant owes a considerable quantity of soft roofing materials. Repeated reminders to debtor supplier about their breaches of supply discipline have produced no results.

Deep-well pumps are needed to supply livestock units and complexes with water. However, the Kishinev Pump Plant has been citing various reasons to explain its disruption of pump supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The same can be said about the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliance's "Myasomolmash" Plant in Brest. It has not been fulfilling its commitments for the production and supply of equipment and mechanisms for poultry factories.

The participants in the session also commented on the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY BACKED UP

LD031036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] It was said in one of our news bulletins that 600 machines -- much needed for drying and processing grain in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the virgin lands, and the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone -- have accumulated on the territory of the Voronezh Zernomash Association through the fault of railway workers on the southeast mainline. We have been informed by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building that the Ministry of Railways has adopted extraordinary measures, and in September almost all the grain-cleaning machines which had been manufactured since the start of the year were dispatched from Voronezh. The Ministry of Railways has also speeded up the delivery of production from other branches of the industry to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

For example, in September, 3,000 tractors had accumulated at a Volgograd factory; at the end of the month, as a result of the measures adopted, 2,000 machines were freighted out of Volgograd. Their Belorussian mainlines have also been a great help to the tractor builders: despite the difficulties, the collectives of the Northern Caucasus line are successfully dispatching combines from the factories of the Rosselmash association. The collectives of the Moscow railway mainline have speeded up the dispatch of machines; and a particularly large number of reapers was sent off from the Tula Combine Workers.

Beginning on 20 September, however, the supply of wagons to this factory was sharply reduced. As a result, the territory of this enterprise is again beginning to fill up with finished machines: 3,800 items have already accumulated. If urgent measures are not adopted, then the reapers will fill up adjoining streets and stadiums. Extraordinary help is also needed for the Altay Motor Works and the Altay Selmash Works.

USSR CSA ISSUES DATA ON HARVEST FIELDWORK

LD032350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] As usual on Wednesdays, the USSR CSA has issued data on fieldwork progress. As Yuriy Nikolayevich Nikitin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture Main Administration told us, commenting on them, grain and pulse crops have now been harvested on 103 million hectares; threshing of swathes is also being carried out after a short interval. Siberian grain growers are as before continuing their harvest in rainy conditions. There are also still unharvested areas on grain fields in individual Non-Chernozem oblasts -- in Yaroslav and Kirov Oblasts for example. Machine operators are switching to direct combining in order to avoid wastage and to speed up work.

Harvesting of other crops is also progressing. Rice has been cut on half the total area; two-thirds of the sunflower harvest has been gathered in; sugar beets have been harvested on half the planations. Recently, the time between digging up the beets and transporting them to reception points has increased somewhat. This is especailly noticeable on fields in the Central Chernozem oblasts of Russia. At the same time, in Belgorod Oblast for example, thanks to efficient use of transport, this gap is noticeably smaller.

Mass potato digging is also continuing in a number of oblasts. In Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan, high-quality cotton is reaching procurement points.

Winter sowing is nearing completion; about 34 million hectares have been sown. At present, sowing at optimal rates is in progress in the southern Ukraine, and in Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays. Fifty-eight percent of autumn fallow has been plowed.

Further CSA Fieldwork Data

LD040323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1804 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Agricultural Review"]

[Text] According to USSR CSA data, by 1 October grain crops and pulses without corn had been reaped from an area of 103 million hectares from the country's fields. Winter crops have been sown on almost 34 million hectares. Plowing has been done on 64 million hectares of winter fallow land, 58 percent of the plan.

October is the time when the main agricultural work is completed. The autumn cold, foul weather has sharply complicated the harvesting of grain in the east. In Irkutsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts and in Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, 650,000-700,000 hectares of grain remain to be harvested. Time is literally being counted here in days and hours.

Harvesting is in full swing in the rice paddies.

The farmers in the cotton-growing republics are working under great pressure. The sugar beet conveyer has presently reached its peak load. Lifting of potatoes is approaching completion. Also at the center of the farmers' attention is care for the future harvest. Grain growers of Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays and of the southern oblasts of the Ukraine are completing the sowing of winter crops within the optimum time.

COSMONAUT YELISEYEV LAUDS SALYUT-7 COLLEAGUES

LD031151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The record-setting space flight by Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov has ended. Immediately after the landing Aleksey Stanislavovich Yeliseyev, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, gave an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Akeksey Stanislavovich, every flight is a step forward, a landmark from which we continue to build in the future. What was the most important thing you learned from this flight?

[Yeliseyev] A very broad program of scientific research was carried out during this flight, and a very large amount of new information about the earth, space, and the processes which take place under the conditions of space flight was obtained. We have reached a new level of knowledge.

Second, we obtained practical proof that man can live and work actively for such a long time in the conditions of flight. On this occasion the crew included a doctor. During the flight he carried out a great amount of quite detailed medical research. The medical data that has been handed over to the doctors is thus of considerably greater value than the data which we had at our disposal up until now.

To work for 8 months at a time is to work on an almost continuous basis. I believe that the time is not all that far off when a permanently operating station will appear in orbit and think that this flight has brought us perceptibly closer to this stage. I would say most of the results of the flight were in fact geared toward the future; generally speaking, this was how the program of the flight was arranged.

We have every reason to say that the program was superbly carried out. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the many participants in the work, including the Soviet space industry, our scientists, our doctors, and the foreign specialists who prepared the scientific program of the SALYUT-7 station. I would like to congratulate the cosmonauts. [end recording]

COSMONAUT TRAINER ON HARMONY OF SALYUT-7 CREW

LD031056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] More than a day has passed since Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov, left their home in space, the SALYUT-7 station. They returned to their native earth Tuesday. The longest flight in the history of cosmonautics has ended. Yesterday we all heard the radio reportage from the landing site, we saw the crew on the television screen, and together with everyone who looked after the flight or even simply followed it, we were happy to hear the decree conferring lofty awards on them. Now the cosmonauts are at Baykonur, where physical examinations have begun. Here is commentator Levon Agayan:

The fact that the crew was surprisingly harmonious, was always in good form, and in a good mood, is a credit to the psychological support group, which joined in communications 150 times. But it is probably not just to their credit; Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is head of cosmonaut training.

[Begin Shatalov recording] I would say first of all that these three men have not just been in space and worked there: They managed to display a model of comradely mutual aid, friendship, and harmonized work during such a prolonged period of time, in such a small, confined area, and in a small collective. It must be said that this issue aroused concern not only among the doctors, but among us cosmonauts as well, knowing that over a period of 2-3 months it is not always easy to maintain mutual sympathy and to be able to work without arguing in such a way that the work is affected. And so, I think for the first time, the crew worked very calmly, very harmoniously, in a very coordinated way right up to the landing. This is greatly to the credit of all who took part in the selection of the cosmonauts and to the credit, first and foremost, of the cosmonauts themselves, who managed to foster these qualities in themselves: the ability not to notice their comrades' shortcomings, or to react to them correctly, and being able to find the correct solution to any situation in order to make it possible to continue working together successfully on board the station. I think that this experience must help us in the future in preparing for and implementing flights of greater duration. [end recording]

SPACE SPECIALIST NOTES HIGH EQUIPMENT RELIABILITY

LD042248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov writes:

Commenting on the results of the longest mission in history by Soviet cosmonauts in near-earth orbit 237 days, Konstantin Feoktistov, an eminent specialist in this field, noted the high level of reliability of space equipment.

This applies equally to the SOYUZ-T-II manned craft, the "Progress" transport vessels and the long-term station SALYUT-7, Doctor Feoktistov said. "One must also give its due to the scientific research equipment with which the orbital station is equipped -- it has become a wide-ranging space laboratory."

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov worked with great professionalism in orbit, Doctor Feoktistov noted. He took part in the first space flights flying on the "Voskhod" craft. On the subject of the experiments completed by the mission he stressed the significance of the 25,000 photographs of the territory of the USSR, which are of great interest to specialists in various fields in the national economy, and also of the research carried out by the crew in the fields of medicine, biology and technology.

Konstantin Feoktistov dwelt on technical matters concerning the work of the crew on board the SALYUT-7 station. In his opinion the fitting work which resulted in the boosting of the solar batteries of the station demonstrated "the possibility of increasing the power capacity of flying apparatus should this become necessary." On the other hand, Feoktistov thinks, it is important to accumulate experience in man's activity in open space. In his opinion the construction of large structures in orbit is not far off. In this respect the technical experience in cutting, welding, fusing and metal spray coating, carried out on board SALYUT-7 by Svetlana Savitskaya and Vladimir Dzhanibekov, has long-term interest.

The technical research being done regularly on board the SALYUT station is promoting the creation of a space industry.

Doctor Feoktistov thinks that this process is going fairly intensively; in a number of instances it is passing from the trial and experimental stage to semi-industrial production. This applies specifically to the growing of high-quality monocrystals on board the SALYUT station, which are important for the national economy, and also the preparation of a number of pharmaceutical medicines.

In concluding the conversation, Konstantin Feoktistov recalled that the conclusion of the space mission of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, which was unique in time and content, coincides with the 27th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial earth satellite on 4 October. "Everything that the Soviet Union has done in the study and mastery of space over a quarter of a century, Konstantin Feoktistov stressed, shows that space is becoming an increasingly useful and necessary sphere of activity for mankind. Thus it should remain for everyone and always."

BRIEFS

MOLDAVIAN TELEVISION RECEPTION -- The zone of good reception of the second program of All-Union Television has significantly increased in the republic. The Strashenskiy radio-television transmission station, built near Kishinev, started operating here today. Its 330-meter steel tower rises on the peak of a ridge of hills and is almost twice as high as a similar structure erected in Kishinev 25 years ago. The new tower is capable of resisting strong winds and 9-point earthquakes. With the introduction of the Strashenskiy Station, the Second All-Union Program is now watched by the inhabitants of all central areas of the republic. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Oct 84 LD]